China
TOURISM

FEBRUARY 1995
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THE NEW LOOK OF BIG SHANGHAI

- Jilin's Songhua Lake and the Songhua River
- A Journey Down the Grand Canal in Northern Zhejiang

貴賓樓 Entrance of Grosvenor House

Located on Mao Ming Road in the city centre, Jin Jiang Hotel is a well-known garden hotel with an area of about 30,000 sq. m., of which 10,000 sq. m. are greenbelt. The hotel is proud to have received about 300 state leaders and government heads since its opening. Its incomparably attentive service has won high praise from guests from both home and abroad.

The architecture and layout of the hotel are of striking characteristics. Set off by two gardens, the three European-style buildings look elegant and magnificent.

The 515 rooms of the hotel are well appointed, including the presidential suite with the unique padauk furniture inlaid with mother-in-pearl and the luxurious suites with modern artistic decoration. You will feel relaxed and comfortable in our spacious rooms with elegant and traditional furnishings.

Jin Jiang's food has a history dating back to the 30's and its Sichuan and Cantonese cuisine has become perfected after more than a half-century of experience. The hotel has presented many cooking and banquet serving performances in Singapore, Hong Kong and U.S.A. etc. The different style restaurants offer a wide range of dining choices and make the hotel a gourmet's paradise.

The Grosvenor House of the hotel has taken on a new look since the renovation. The decoration of its 28 suites has mixed European-style and modern fashion together. It ranks first among the luxurious hotels in Shanghai.

Apart from fine amenities, the hotel has a business centre and shopping arcade. The superb service, nice location and bustling night life will be the ideal choice for you to do business or travel in Shanghai.

北樓外景
North Bldg., Jin Jiang Hotel

錦江飯店
JIN JIANG HOTEL

上海市錦江（集團）公司
SHANGHAI JIN JIANG (GROUP) CO.

Add: 59 Mao Ming Road (s)
Shanghai, China
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錦江飯店座落在上海市中心的茂名路上，佔地3萬餘平方米，綠地面積為1萬餘平方米，是一家著名的花園式飯店。開業至今已接待了100多個國家的近300位國家元首和政府首腦，以及眾多的商賈巨富。周到完善的服務，贏得了中外賓客的一致讚譽。

飯店的建築，佈局頗具特色。三幢歐美式建築協調排列，在二座花園的襯托下盡顯高貴典雅之氣。

515間（套）客房中有擺設堪稱一絕的螺鈿鑲嵌工藝家俱的總統套房，以及融合現代藝術手法進行佈置的豪華套房，標準客房體現了歐美建築寬暢舒適的特點，使您在無盡的享受中增添美感。

飯店餐飲始於三十年代，半個多世紀的錘煉造就了一批川、廣菜的名廚。飯店曾多次應邀去美國、新加坡、香港等地進行烹飪和宴會服務表演。飯店的餐廳分佈在各幢大樓，其中以北樓為主，有羅馬式建築風格的餐廳、東方田園式的餐廳和宴會廳等。

值得驕傲的是，經過重新裝修改造的錦江貴賓樓，28套房間均採用歐式傳統與現代風格相結合的裝飾，並配以一流的硬件設施，成為上海豪華級賓館之冠。

錦江飯店設施齊全，除飯店必備的服務設施外，還設有商務中心和購物一條街。快捷的商務服務、適中地段、多姿多采的夜生活，是閣下下榻的最佳選擇。

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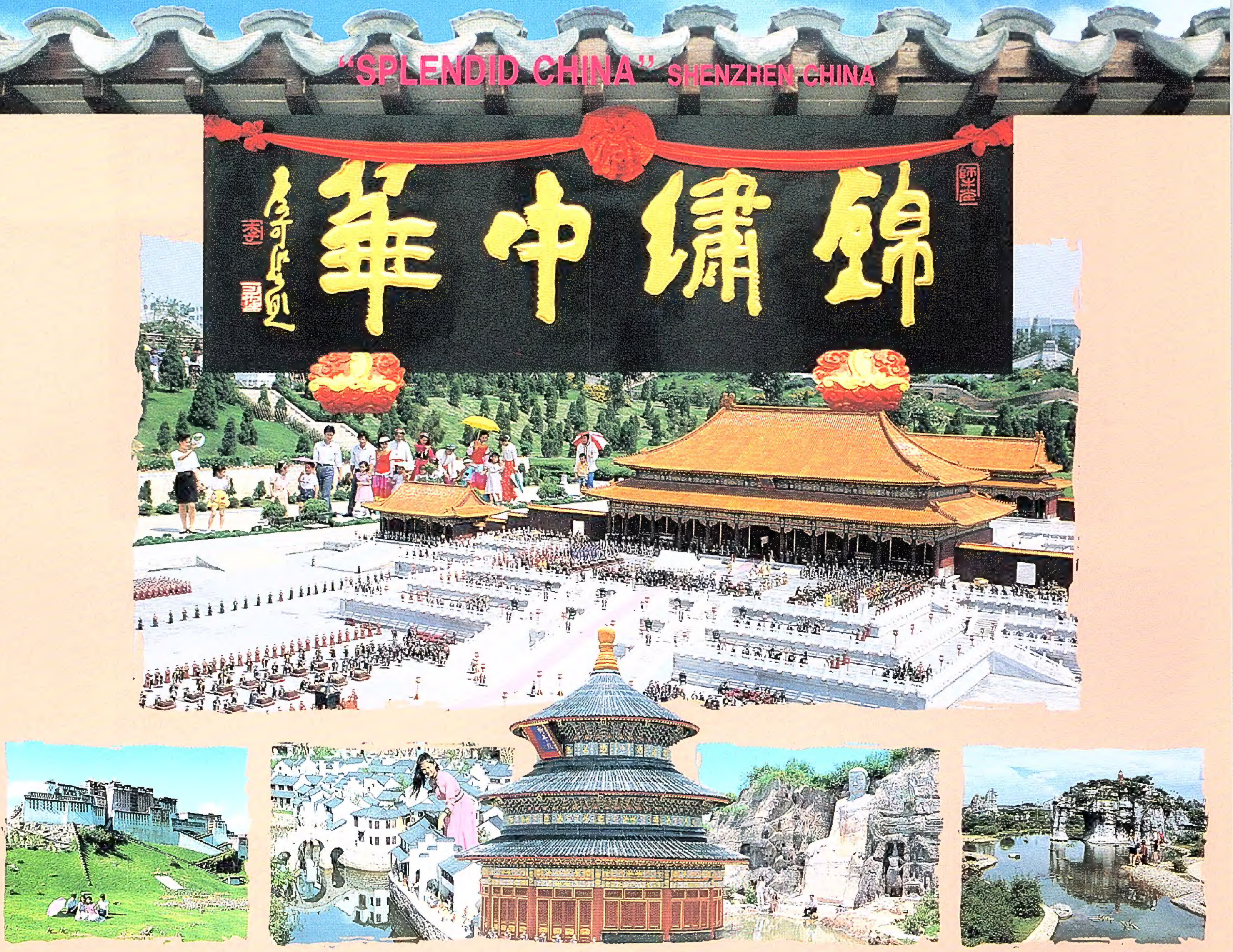

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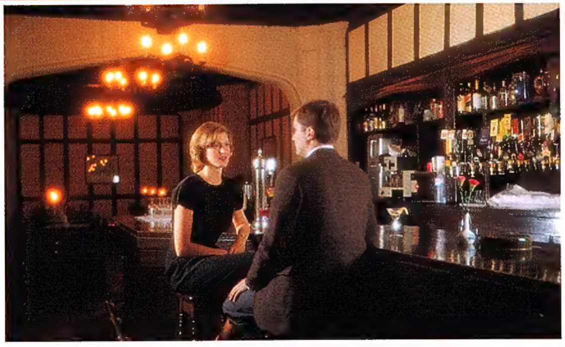

A Shanghai landmark for nearly a century,
the Peace Hotel is the known as the most famous hotel in China.
Located on the Shanghai Bund at the intersection of Nanjing Lu (E) and Zhongshan Lu (E1),
the Peace Hotel is composed of two former hotels famous in their own right.
The Peace Hotel opened in 1956.
The North and South buildings have a total of 420 rooms and suites,
including the famous Suites of Nine Nations: China, England, USA, France, Japan, Italy, Germany, India and Spain.
All the rooms are equipped with 24 hours satellite television(CNN, BBC and NHK), in-house video and private bath.
There are seventeen dining rooms and banquet rooms serving Shanghai, Cantonese and Sichuan and French cuisine.
Hotel facilities include a billiards rooms, exercise room, sauna, bars, shops, post office,
foreign exchange, beauty and massage parlour, foreign languages bookstore,
and taxi service. The hotel is 18km from Shanghai's Hongqiao International Airport, and 3.5km
from the new Shanghai Railway Station.
The Peace Hotel Old Jazz Band is one of the city's best known musical ensembles.
Composed of six veteran jazzmen, with an average age of around 60, the band specialises in popular tunes from the
Thirties and Forties. The nightly performances in the English-style bar are a local institution,
attended by jazz fans and nostalgia seeders alike.

PEACE HOTEL

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Restaurant

Room

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170 Nanjing Road West, Shanghai, China Tel: 3275225 Fax: (21) 3276958 Postcode: 200003

Hotel Exterior View

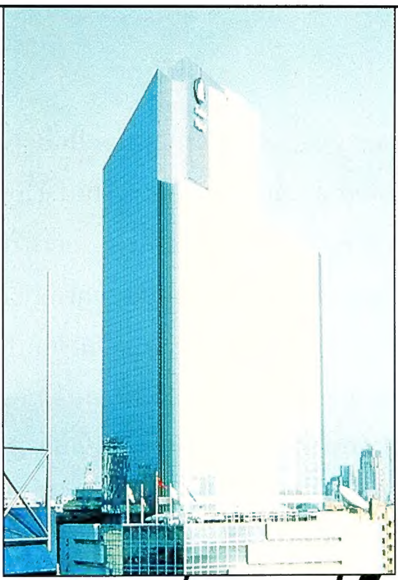
Park Hotel, located at 170 Nanjing Road West in Shanghai, was opened on 1 December 1934. Designed by a Greek architect, the 24-storey hotel building was the highest building in China in those years.

The Hotel's five large and medium-sized restaurants, which can receive nearly 1,000 guests at the same time, offer rich and varied Beijing cuisines, including roasted Peking duck, pickled sliced fish, baked snail and other delicacies from land and sea such as cooked edible bird's nest and braised shark's fin. Our distinctive course called "San" is a nutritious dish cooked using chicken soup mixed with different flavouring and Chinese medicine.

Park Hotel has 208 rooms and suites with classical decoration and advanced facilities like high-quality sanitary amenities, mini bar, air conditioning, high-grade hi-fi and closed-circus TV system.

Other facilities in the hotel are a ballroom, shopping arcade, supermarket, business centre, beauty salon, IDD and DDD, fax, telegram and telex, Chinese and English typing, copying, foreign exchange, car rental, ticket booking and express mail.

Park Hotel was the first group to be evaluated as a three-star hotel in China in September 1989. Our General Manager is Mr. Jin Renjie.



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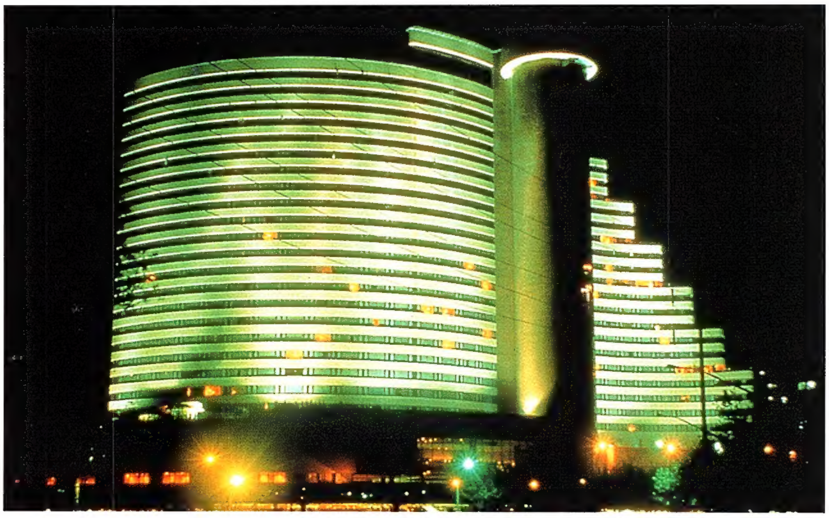

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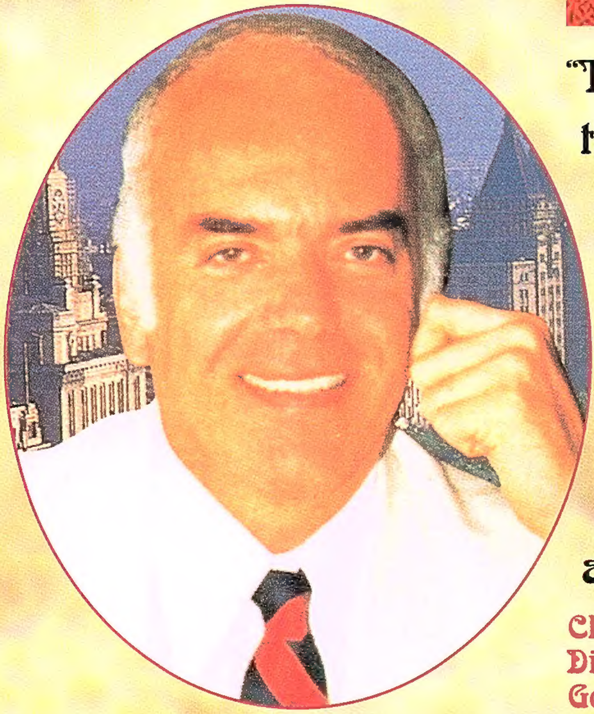

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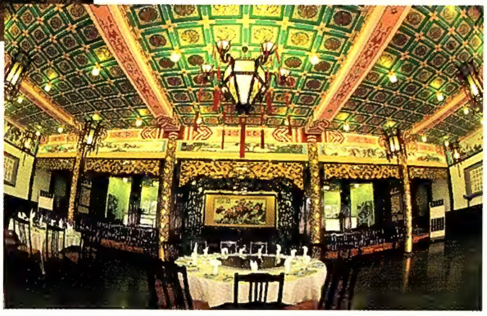

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EDITORIAL

The New Look of "Big Shanghai"

Shanghai, once known as the "Pearl of the Orient", is China's largest and most cosmopolitan city. It is also better known as the "Big Shanghai" for its population of more than 12 million and its most powerful economic position in the country.

Three years after his last visit to Shanghai, one of our reporters revisited this metropolis and was surprised at the great changes both in the city itself and in the life of its residents.

Once a financial centre in the Far East, Shanghai has gradually resumed the resplendence of its past, and is further advancing when, in the past three years, the centre of economic development in China shifted eastward, and Chinese and foreign financial companies reasserted themselves in the city.

In this issue we look at the greatly widened Bund which has become Shanghai's most sightseeing spot for people from home and abroad. The construction of the Nanpu Bridge and the world's largest cable-traced Yangpu Bridge will turn Pudong, which was once only a deserted beach, into a prosperous part of Big Shanghai.

You can see fashionable ladies with expensive pet in tow stroll along the new Band, and luxury cars carrying a new generation of rich people pass by. At nightclubs you can hear even jazz music which has suspended for decades. As a matter of fact, Shanghai has everything you expect: attractive sites, delicacies, shopping and recreation. A tourist guide tells you what to see and where to find the tourist spots, restaurants, taverns and nightclubs.

If you want to keep away from this flourishing but noisy metropolis, you can go and see the secluded Songhua Lake in Jilin Province in northern China, or go down the Grand Canal in northern Zhejiang Province to see waterside villages.

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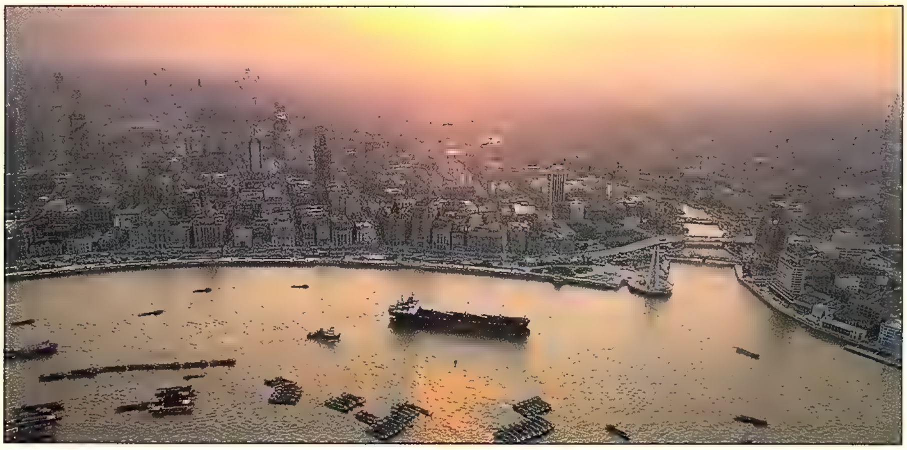

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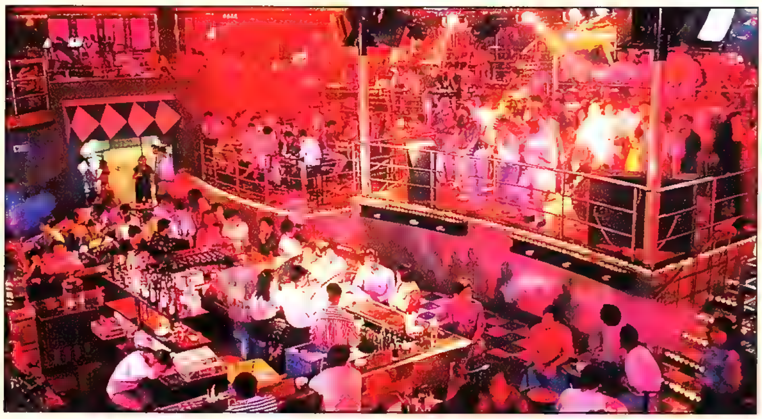
Text by Chan Yat Nin

As the centre of the country's economic development shifted eastward in recent years, Shanghai, the largest city in China, has resumed its old resplendence. Century-old customs blended with Chinese and foreign cultural tradition have revived, new and trendy life style steadily emerged, and the development of modern finance and economics is now in a rapid pace.

The New Bund — Where Gold Flows and Colours sparkle 28

Article by Sheng Zhi

The Bund is the most famous attraction in Shanghai. The "Lovers' Wall" there has been replaced by a higher and wider embankment. Once the "golden section" of the city, the Bund today is reforming itself into China's "Wall Street", where gold will flows and colours will really sparkle.



Shanghai's Kaleidoscopic Changes 40

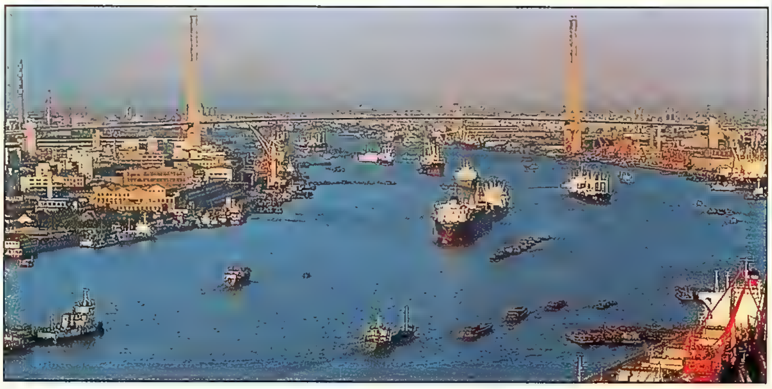
Photos by Xie Guanghui / Article by Yu Feng

"A new look every year and a major change every three years" is what has happened in Shanghai. In the street one finds Shanghai ladies' attire has kept up with the world's newest fads. Film directors vie with each other to produce films with Shanghai as the background. Disco square able to accommodate 2,000 dancers has become a favourite place, and cash dispensers appear everywhere in the city....

A Natural Barrier Has Turned into a Thoroughfare? 52

Article by Zhu Rui

Shanghai residents' 700-year-long dream has eventually come true as the two world-class bridges — the Nanpu and the Yangpu — have been built on the Huangpu River. The bridges, which link Pudong (the eastern part of Shanghai on the east bank of the Huangpu River) with Puxi (the western part), have become one of the city's new attractions.



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Jilin's Songhua Lake and the Songhua River 70

Article by Hai Wen & Bao Xiu

The Songhua River, which rises in the Changbai Mountains, runs northwest from southeast, threading through almost the whole province of Jilin. It forms a lake bearing the same name when it approaches the city of Jilin. The Songhua River has added charm to the city, especially with the rime fog in winter, while Songhua Lake is the producer of the culter, a local delicacy.

A Journey Down the Grand Canal in Northern Zhejiang 88

Photos & Article by Xie Guanghui

A journey down the Grand Canal in the section within the province of northern Zhejiang on boat provides the tourist with both beautiful waterside scenery and the life style of the locals specific to the region south of the Yangtse River.

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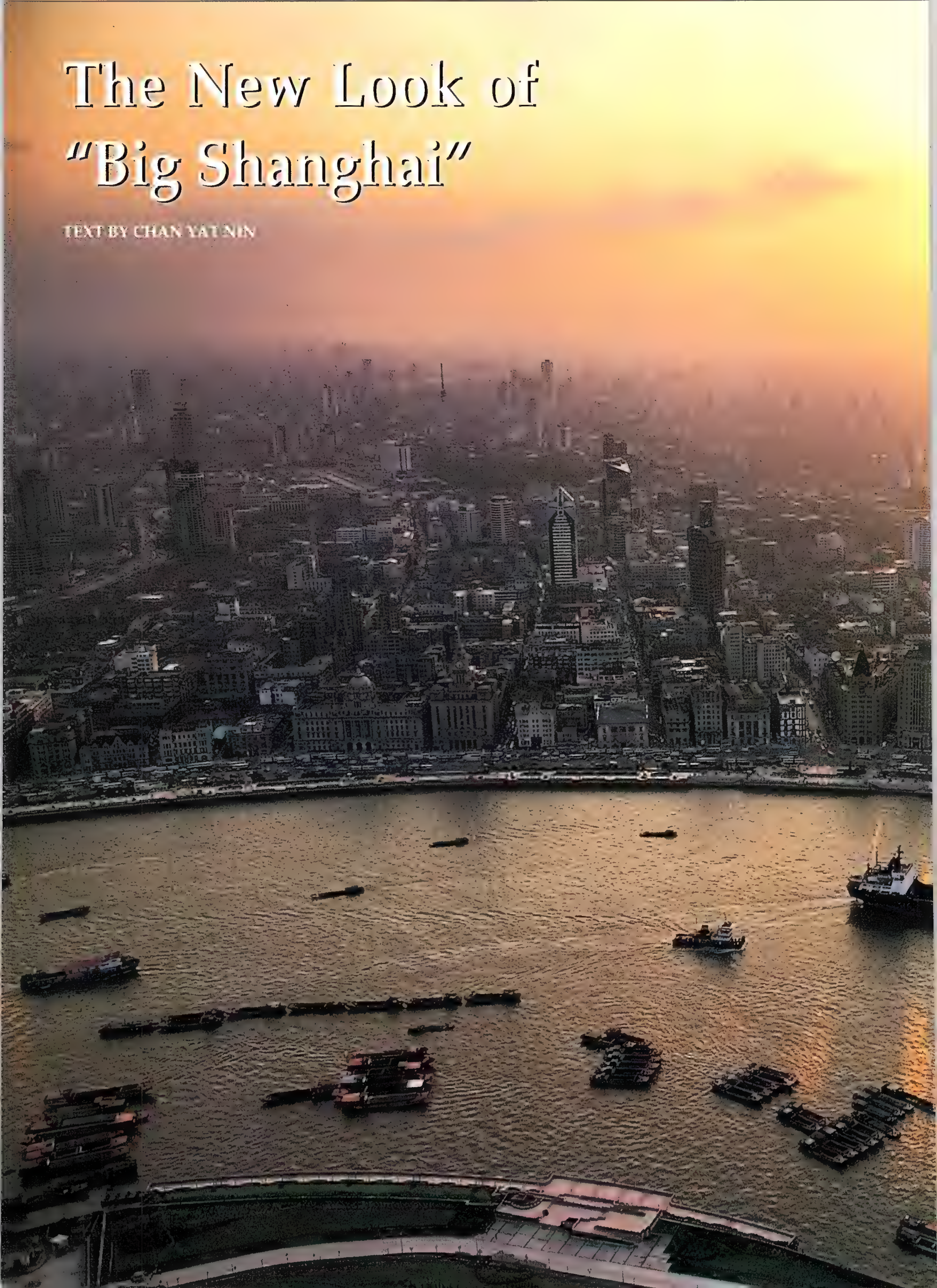
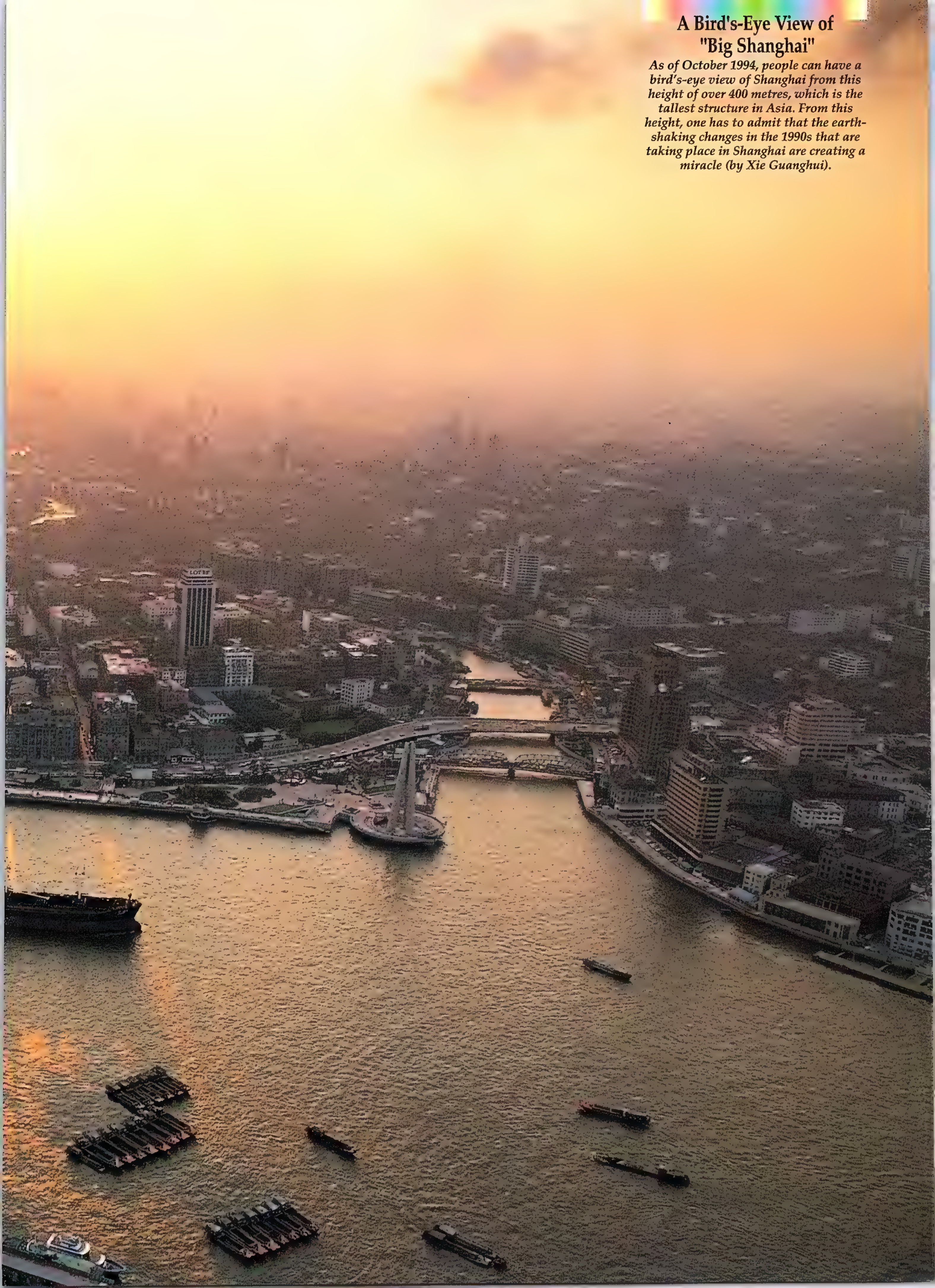
Front Cover: A vantage point on the top of Jinmen Hotel in the city centre of Shanghai *(by Er Dongqiang)*

The New Look of "Big Shanghai"

TEXT BY CHAN YAT NIN





A Bird's-Eye View of "Big Shanghai"

As of October 1994, people can have a bird's-eye view of Shanghai from this height of over 400 metres, which is the tallest structure in Asia. From this height, one has to admit that the earth-shaking changes in the 1990s that are taking place in Shanghai are creating a miracle (by Xie Guanghui).

Shanghai, the largest city in China, has a population of more than 10 million and the most economic power among all cities and provinces on China's mainland. Such factors like these have crowned the city with the "big", thus the city is better known as the "Big Shanghai".

Though Shanghai played the most important role in the changes that took place in China in the past few decades, the city itself, however, had ore or less remained the same. Then changes in Shanghai in the past three years suddenly took everybody by surprise. Compared with its history f becoming a small town only in the last century and growing into a prosperous metropolis with the reputation of being "Paris in the Orient" early is century, what has just happened is a much more impressive miracle.

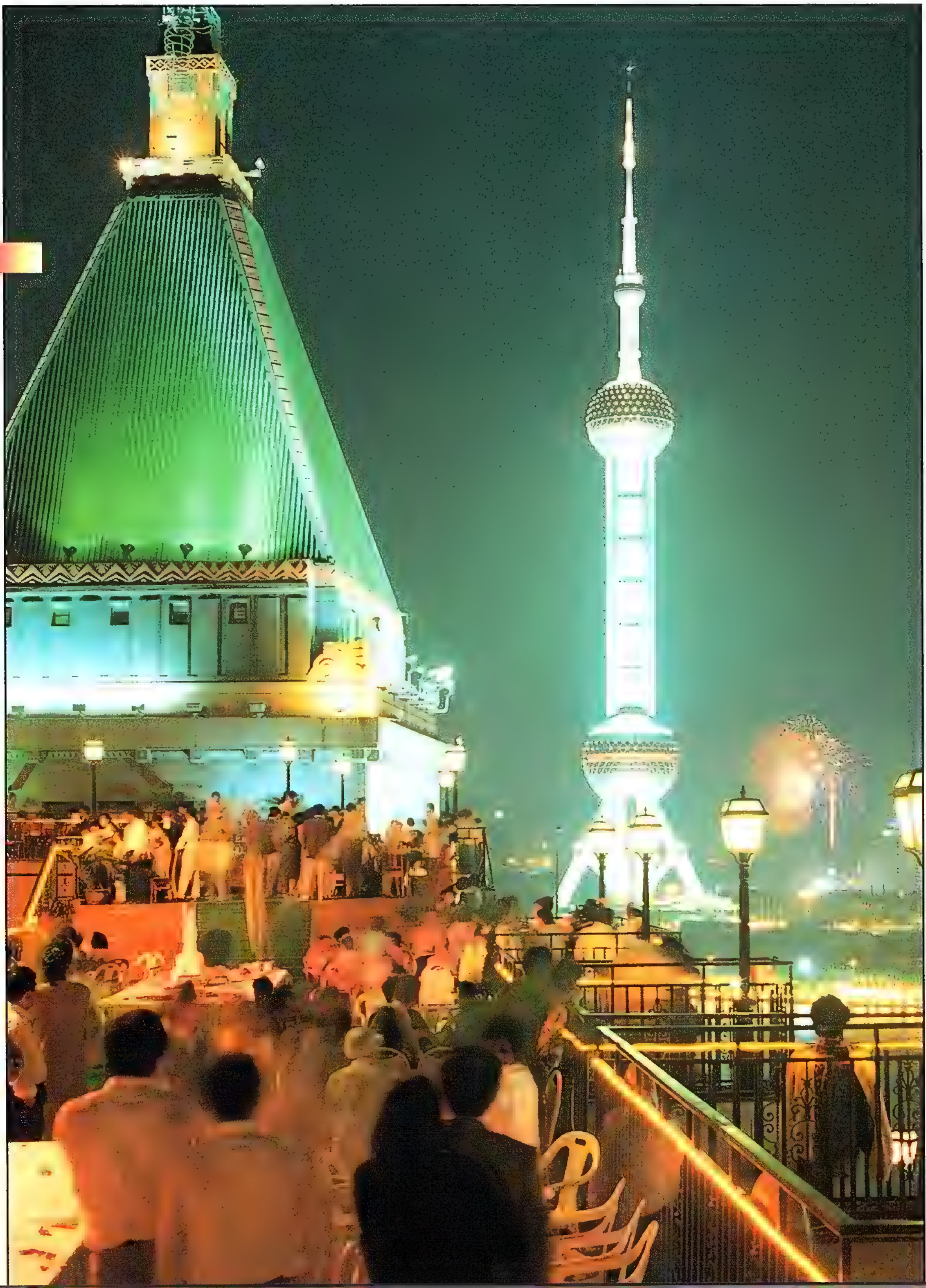
Once a financial centre in the Far East, Shanghai has again emerged as a flagship in the waves of reform and opening up when the centre of conomic development in China shifted eastward in the last few years. In the age of fundamental changes in Shanghai, there is the revival of entury-old customs blended with Chinese and foreign cultural traditions, the steady emergence of new and trendy life styles, the straight progress f modern finance and economics in this most urban and most densely populated city of China, the Shanghai people with their unique qualities nd characteristics once again feeling in their element during a new height of economic development.... All this constitutes the new look of the "Big hanghai" today.

Pearl of the Orient

Shanghai is also known as the "Pearl of the Orient". Now people in Shanghai ave built the Asia's tallest V tower, rightly called the "Pearl of the Orient". Cast in the festival lights, it seems all the more an attractive and bright pearl (by Xie Guanghui).

The Bund at Festival

The Bund during festivals is all the more a symbol of Shanghai. Local residents, visitors from other cities and towns and foreigners all converge here, packing the road and enjoying themselves to their hearts' content (by Xie Guanghui).



The Pudong Area

The Huangpu River cuts Shanghai into two halves. On the west bank has always been the prosperous metropolis while on the east was once a poor rural area. Then all of a sudden, Pudong (East of the Huangpu River) became the forefront of development as high-rises began to grow in the rice fields and vegetable gardens. Lujiazui, which looks at the Bund in downtown Shanghai across the river, is progressing quickly towards the goal of becoming a modern financial and trade centre, or simply a new Bund, and a new Shanghai (by Lu Yun).

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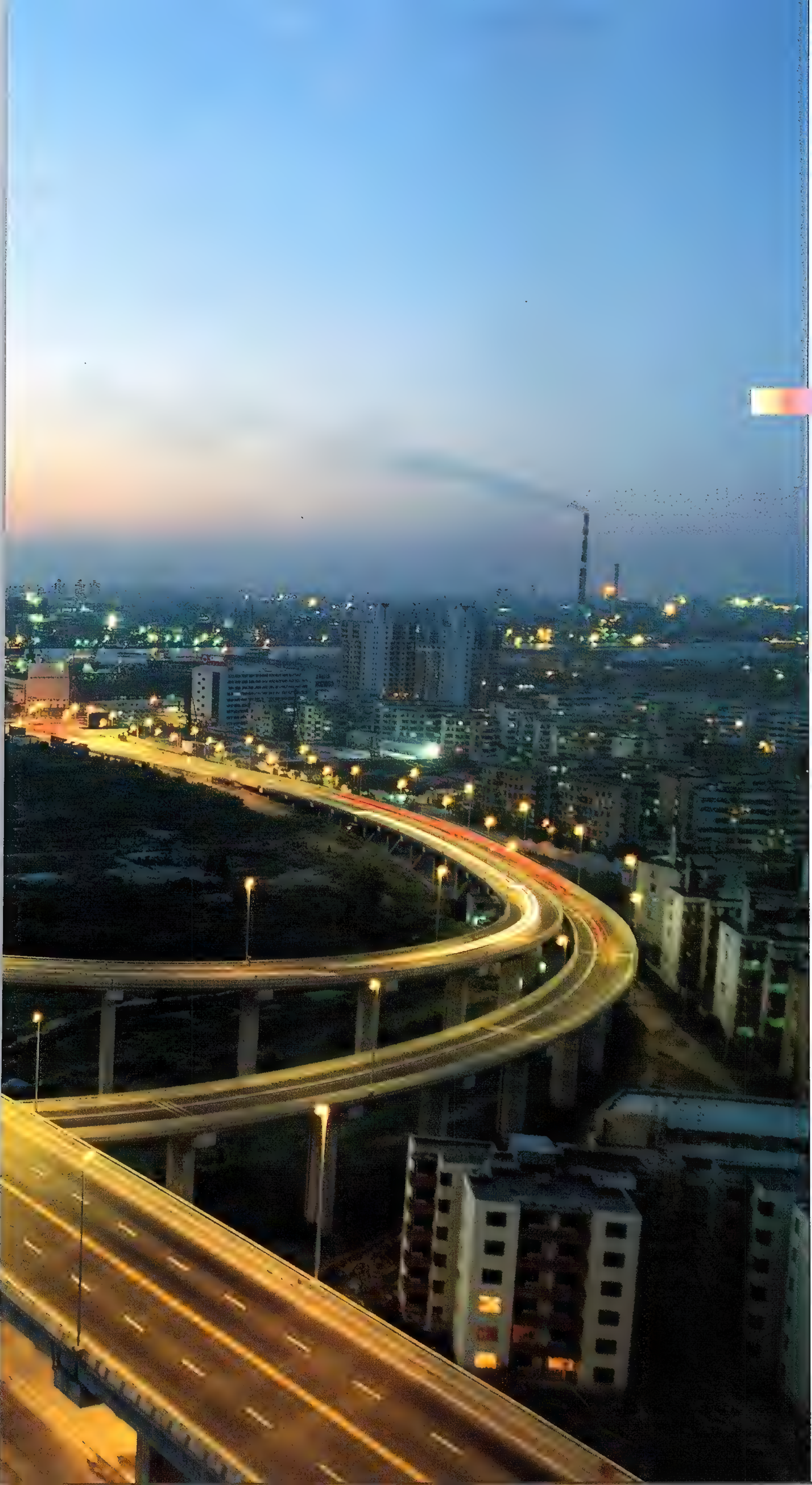
No. 1 Commercial Street in China

Facing page top:
The sparkling neon lights on the Nanjing Road at night are also something unsurpassed anywhere in China (by Chan Yat Nin).

Facing page bottom:
One look at the floods of pedestrians on the Nanjing Road will make any businessman's heart beat fast with excitement — why not get hold of a spot on the street and open a business? (by Xie Guanghui)

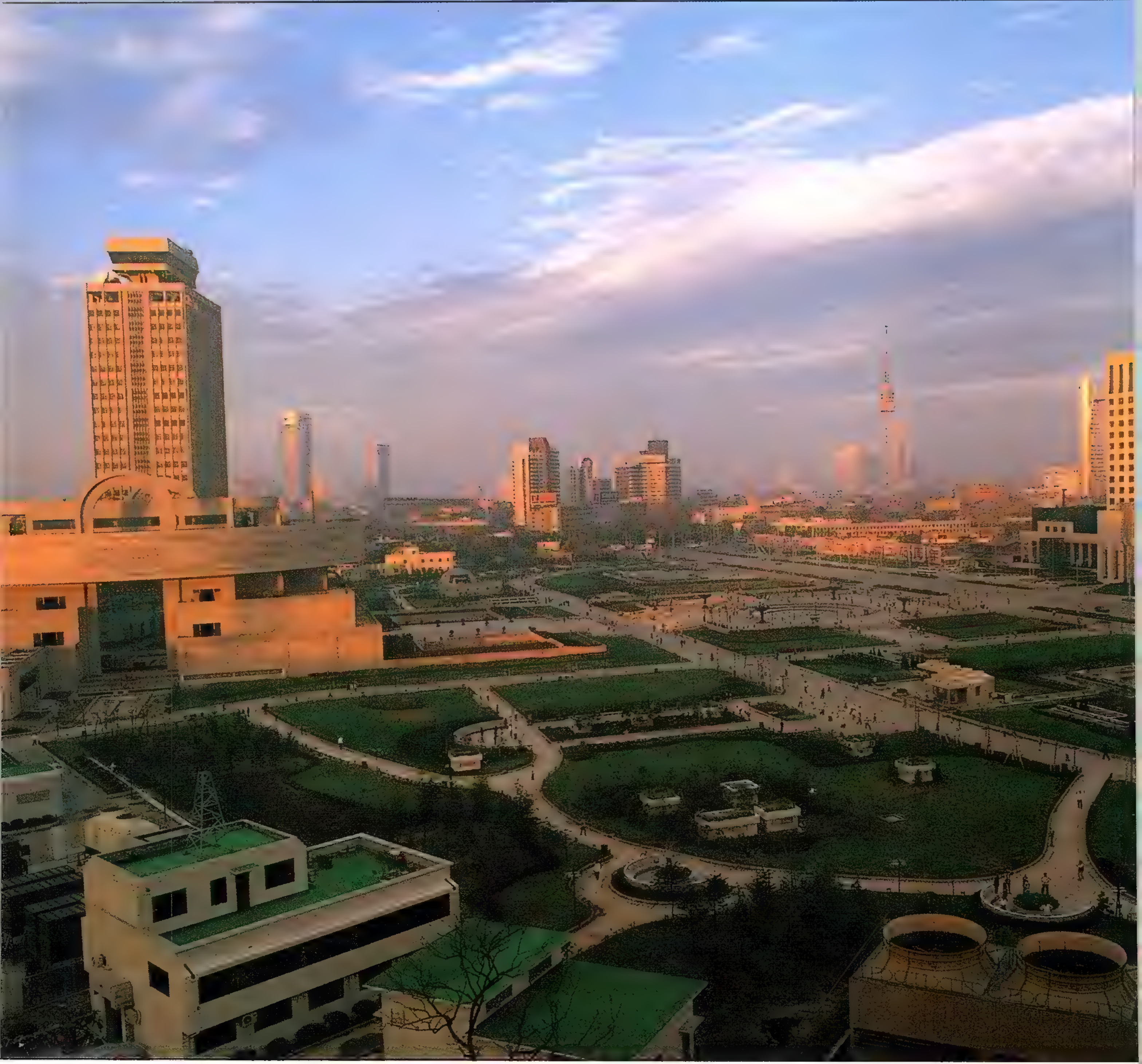
Nanjing Road, known as the "No. 1 Commercial Street in China", is a heaven for shoppers (by Xie Guanghui).

大光明钟表商店
CORPORATION
公司
协大祥公司
春秋西服公司



The Yangpu Bridge

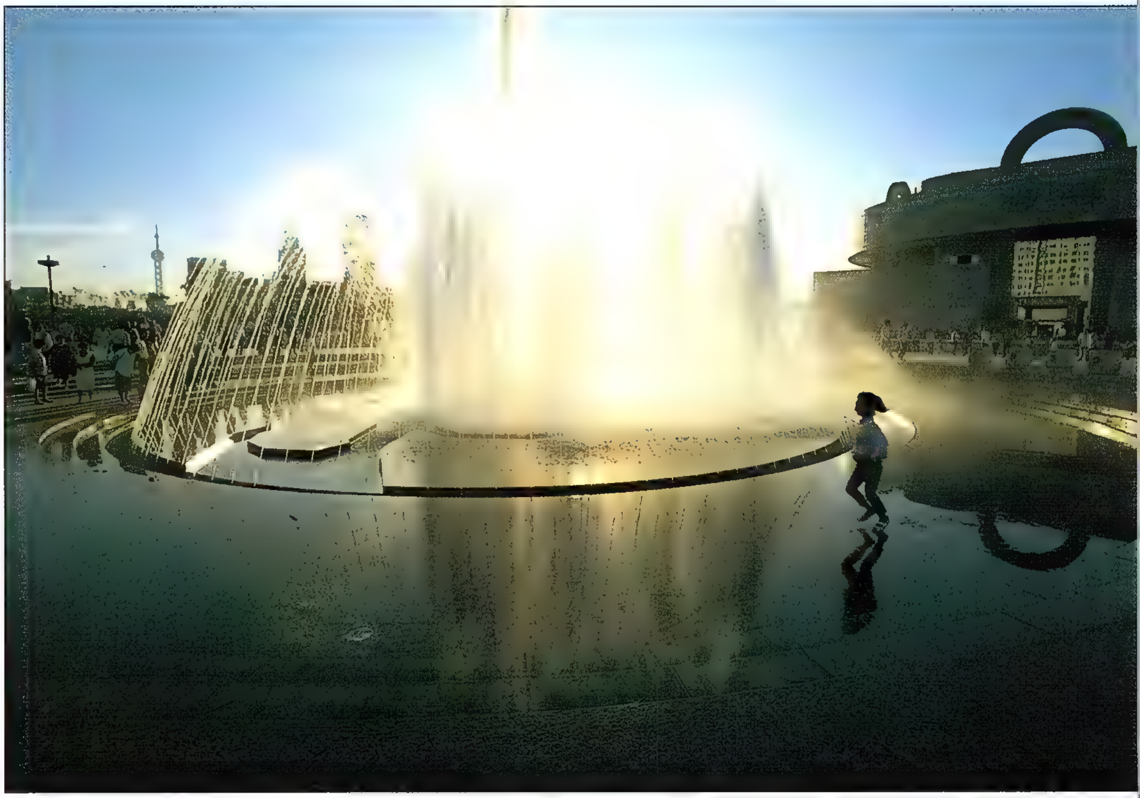
No bridges on the Huangpu River? That's history already. During the 1990s, two world-class bridges spanned the river. The Yangpu Bridge which was built after the Nanpu Bridge is the largest cable-braced bridge in the world (by Lu Yun).



Once the Shanghai Racing Court opened by foreigners in Shanghai, the place was turned in the early 1950s into the People's Square, where large mass gatherings used to be held. The 1990s is seeing a major facelift of the square. With the Civic Centre completed, the municipal government moved its offices from the commercial area along the Bund to this spot which has become a symbol of Shanghai's plan of "fundamental changes in three years" (by Xie Guanghui).

In the centre of the People's Square, the round-shaped Shanghai Museum stands on an elevated square foundation. This design symbolizes the old saying that the heaven is round and the earth square. The idea is to combine modernity with a tone of history (by Xie Guanghui).

The fountain in the People's Square, just like pearls falling into a jade plate, draws residents over to enjoy a stroll by its side (by Xie Guanghui).



A New Nighttown

The economic development zones are changing the face of the great metropolis as new towns rise in Pudong, Hongqiao, Minhang, Caohejing, Gubei and other districts. The Hongqiao Economic & Technological Development Zone is just one of the nighttowns (by Lu Yun).

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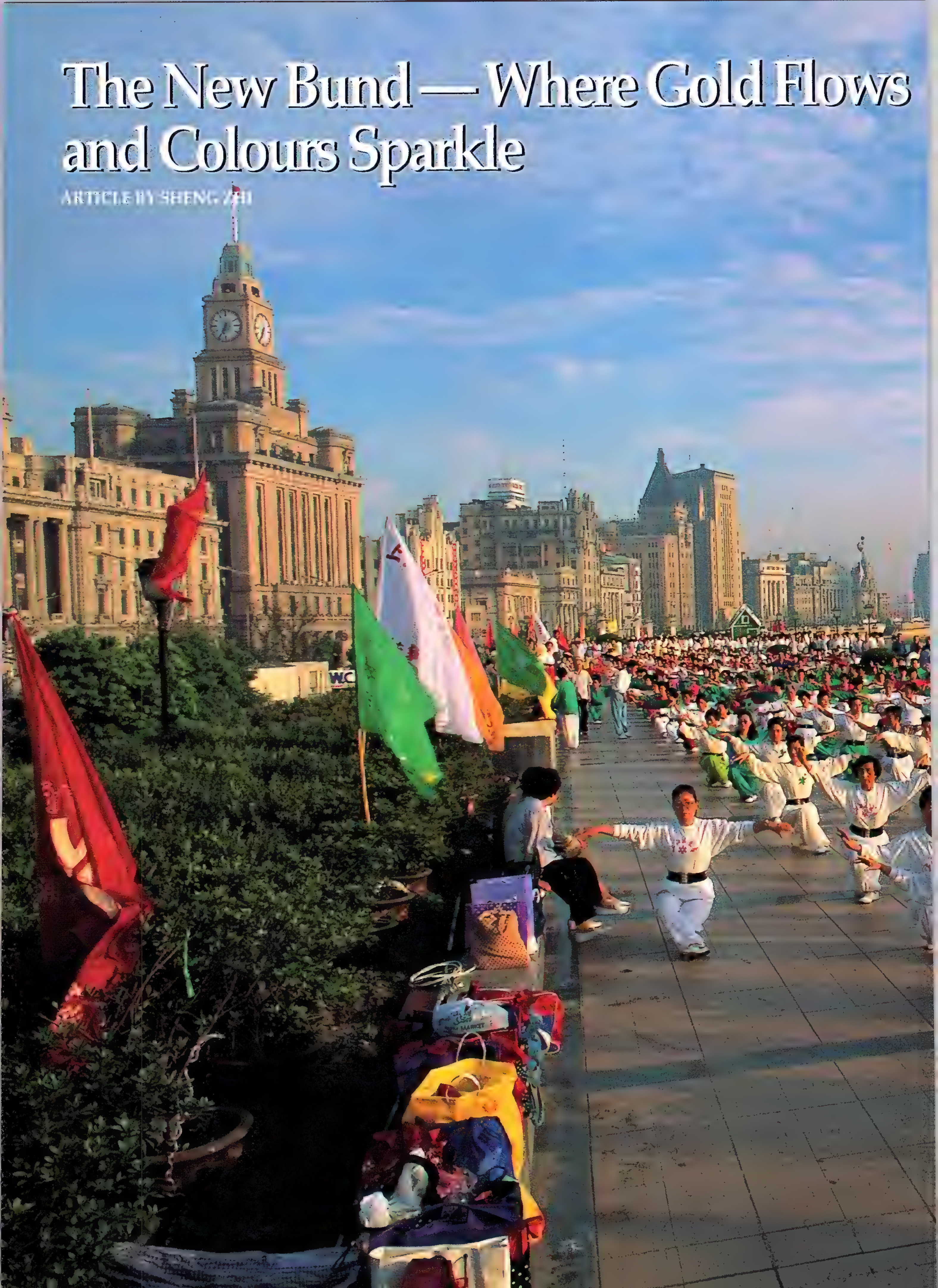
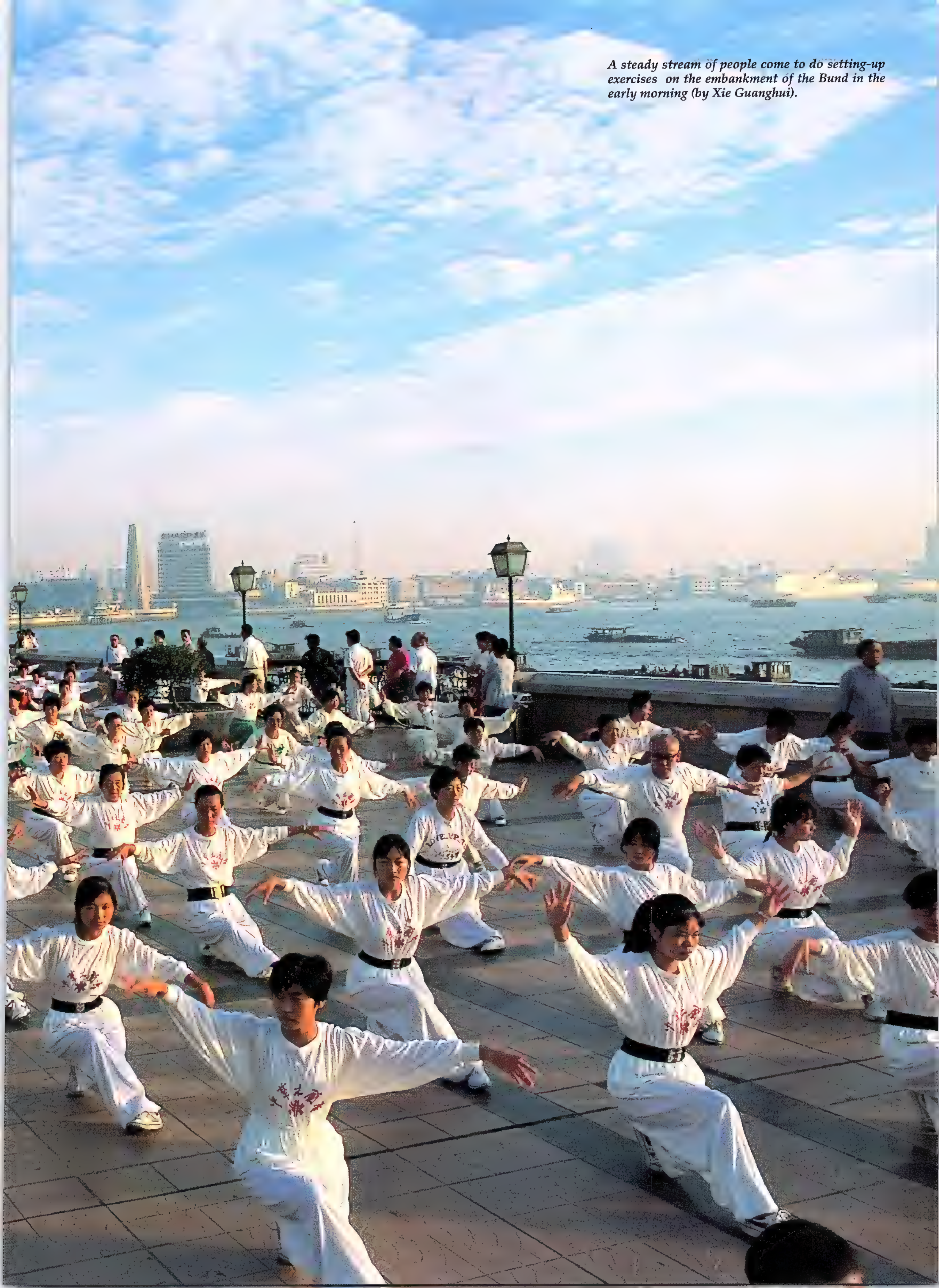
The New Bund — Where Gold Flows and Colours Sparkle

ARTICLE BY SHENG ZHI



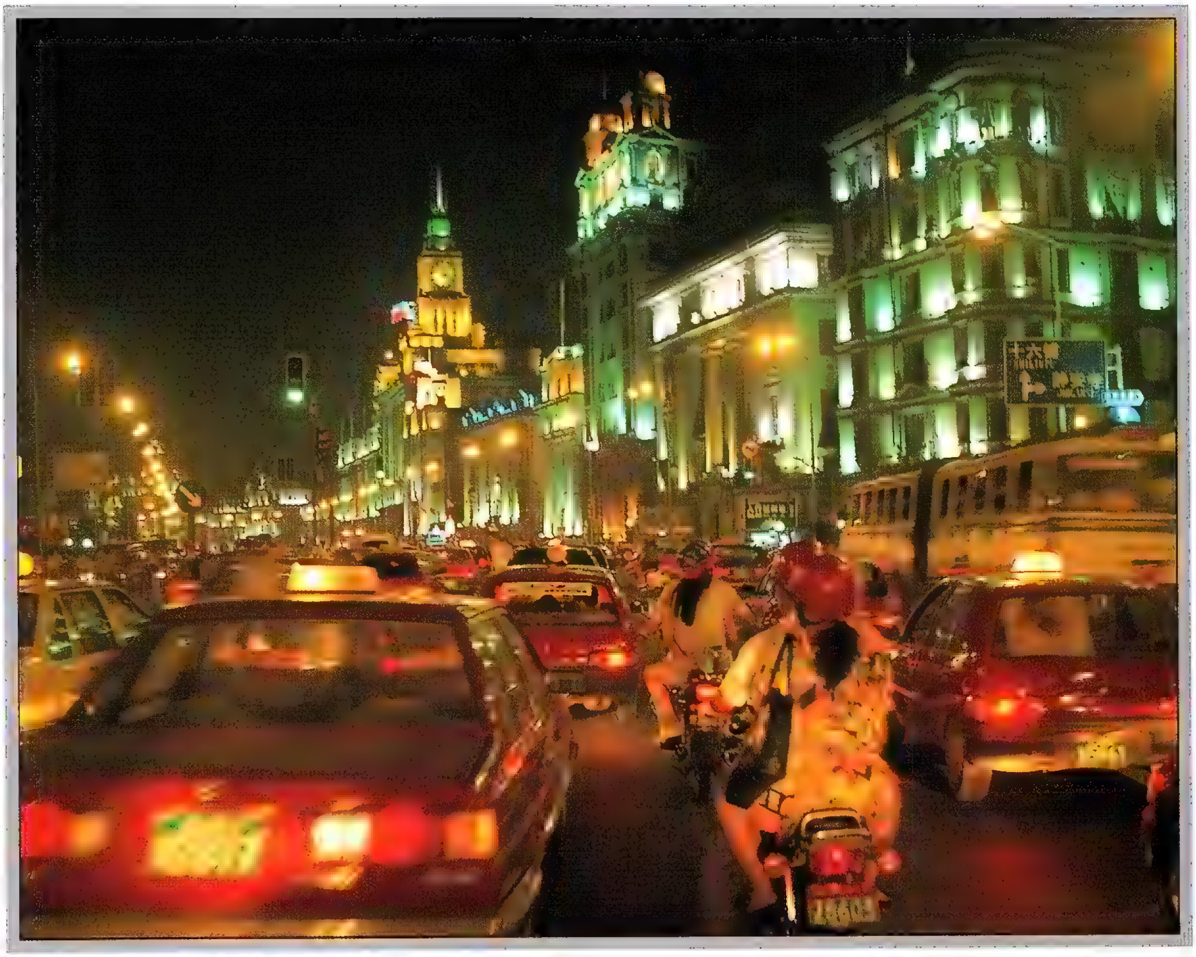


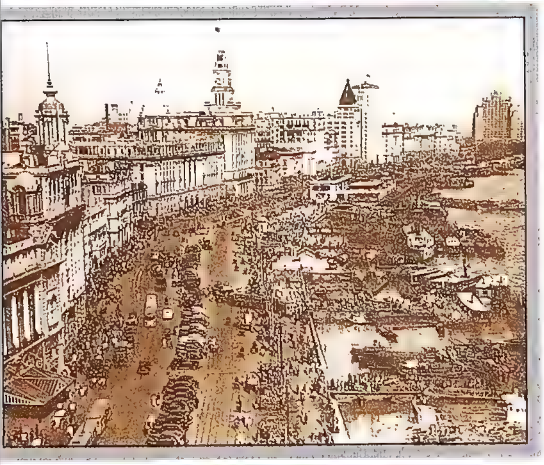
A steady stream of people come to do setting-up exercises on the embankment of the Bund in the early morning (by Xie Guanghui).

acing page: *The enlarged nd rebuilt Bund is cleaner nd as beautiful as a riverront park next to the 0-lane motorway. The sigal station at the end of ast Yan'an Road has been ngeniously preserved durng reconstruction. It now tands between the widened oad and the embankment by Chan Yat Nin).*

rom top to bottom:

- *Traffic along the Bund is ven heavy at night (by Xie uanghui).*
- *The Bund in the 1940s. ompany and bank buildngs stood in a continuous ine and the riverfront was ined with docks and land ransportation stations (CT rchives).*
- *The signal station facing he entrance to present-day ast Yan'an Road on the und was built in 1902 to oist weather signs and uide ships on the Huangpu iver. It has been preserved s a historical relic (CT arhives).*





The Bund is the most famous sightseeing spot in Shanghai. The Waibaidu Bridge, the long embankment along the Huangpu River and the imposing array of tall buildings known as "an international architectural exhibition" together form a symbol of the great metropolis of the East. The Bund has always been closely linked with the development of Shanghai. In the last three years, the Bund has undergone great changes that surprise even the native Shanghainese — it has suddenly become wider, bigger and more beautiful.

The "Lovers' Wall" Is Replaced by a New Embankment

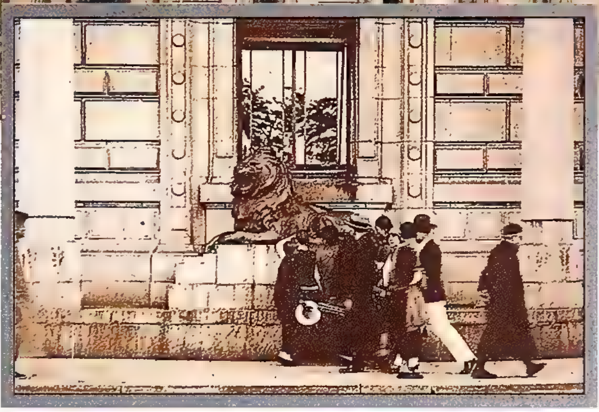
A chest-high wall used to stand along the embankment of the Huangpu River. This was the famous "Lovers' Wall", known throughout the country. On summer evenings, innumerable pairs of lovers would stand along the wall whispering words of love to each other. As there were so many couples, there could hardly tell which two were a pair.

Three years ago, this long-standing flood-prevention cement wall was pulled down. The shabby narrow brick-paved embankment is also no more. It has been replaced by a wider and higher new embankment. The highest tier of the new two-tier embankment is paved with polished marble, protected by a beautiful metal guardrail and illuminated by classically styled gas lights spaced at regular intervals. Leaning on the guardrail , as the river flows below, one can enjoy a panoramic view of the ships and boats plying the river and the high-rise buildings of Pudong on the opposite bank. On the street-side of the embankment are wide beds of greenery and marble benches. People can now take a leisurely stroll on the embankment, lean on the guardrail or sit on the benches to enjoy a broader sight instead of being squeezed against one another along the old wall. Flights of steps lead down to another tier of the embankment several hundred metres in length, where one can stroll or sit in the shade of green trees and watch the morass of vehicles along the waterfront street. Underground pedestrian crossings lead to the other side of the street.

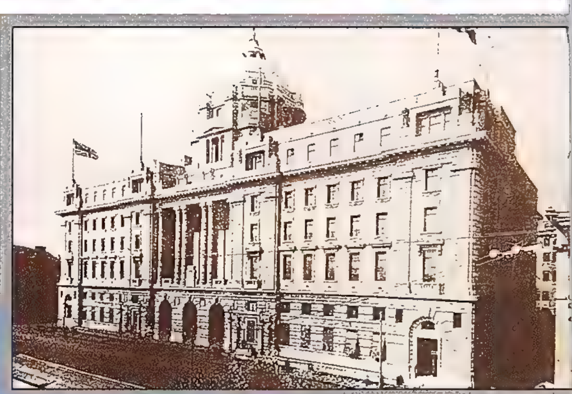
New Scenes Along the New Bund

The street near the Waibaidu Bridge has also been much widened. The Huangpu Park near the bridge has become part of the embankment and a city park open to everybody. A terrace has been built on the riverfront side of the park, on which stands a martyr's monument surrounded by evergreen pines and firs. Over half a century ago, there was, at the gate of this very park, a sign that said, "No admittance to Chinese and dogs."

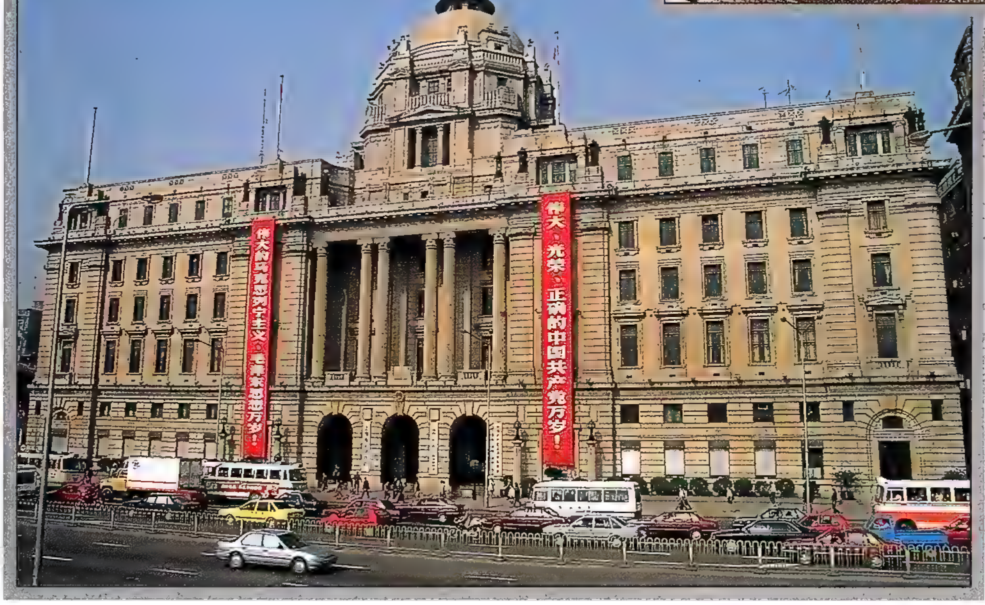
This newly sculpted statue at the Bund is in perfect harmony with the buildings erected early this century (by Liu Bingyuan).



Two bronze lions, exactly the same as the pair at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hong Kong, used to stand in front of the former Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation building in Shanghai. They were moved to a museum long ago (CT archives).



The former Hong Kon and Shanghai Bankin Corporation building a the entrance to Fuzho Road on the Bund wa first built in 1880 and reconstructed at the original site into what it i like today in 1923. Thi imposing edifice stand on a solid granite foundation. Its portico an tall baroque column are neoclassical in styl (CT archives).

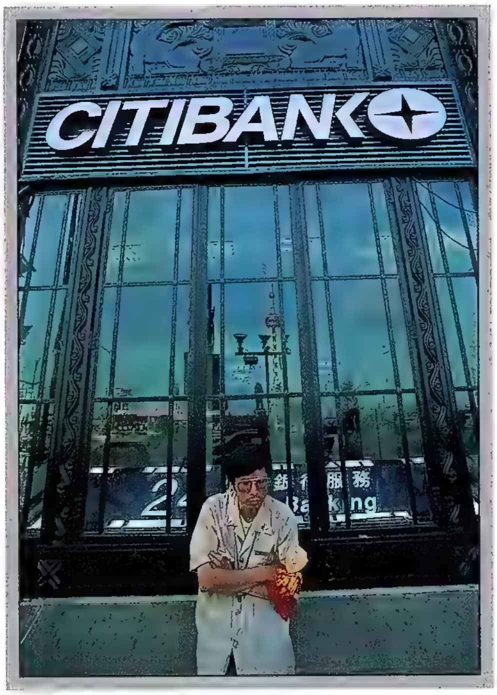


The Shanghai Municipal Government is housed in the former Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation building. Once extolled as "the most magnificent structure in the East", the building still retains some of its former glory today. It will soon change owners and be converted back into a financial and bank building (by Chan Yat Nin).

Every morning, employees from the offices along the Bund come out to sweep the street in front of their offices. This way of keeping public places clean is typical of the present day (by Xie Guanghui).

The new Bund is several times bigger in space and size than the Bund of yesteryear. To clear the Bund, a number of structures, including the municipal hydrographic station have been pulled down and moved away.

The more spacious Bund is now frequented from morning till night. In the early morning, before the mists on the river are dispelled, older people come in groups to the embankment to practise Taiji Boxing and sword exercises, or perform a rhythmic disco-dance while enjoying the fresh morning air by the green trees and river waters. As soon as these older people leave at eight or nine, their places are filled by visitors to the city. From their clothing, skin colour and accent, one can tell they are not Shanghainese but people from other parts of the country. They usually carry bundles with them, which betray the fact they have just completed a shopping tour at nearby Nanjing Road, No. 1 Commercial Street in China. Mixed among these visitors are also golden-haired and blue-eyed foreign tourists. Most of the people who come to the Bund in the evening are young lovers. During weekends, there is often an open-air orchestral performance given by Shanghai's instrumental musicians in front of the bronze statue of Chen Yi, the first mayor of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. Their performance adds an air of elegance to the bustling city in the evening.

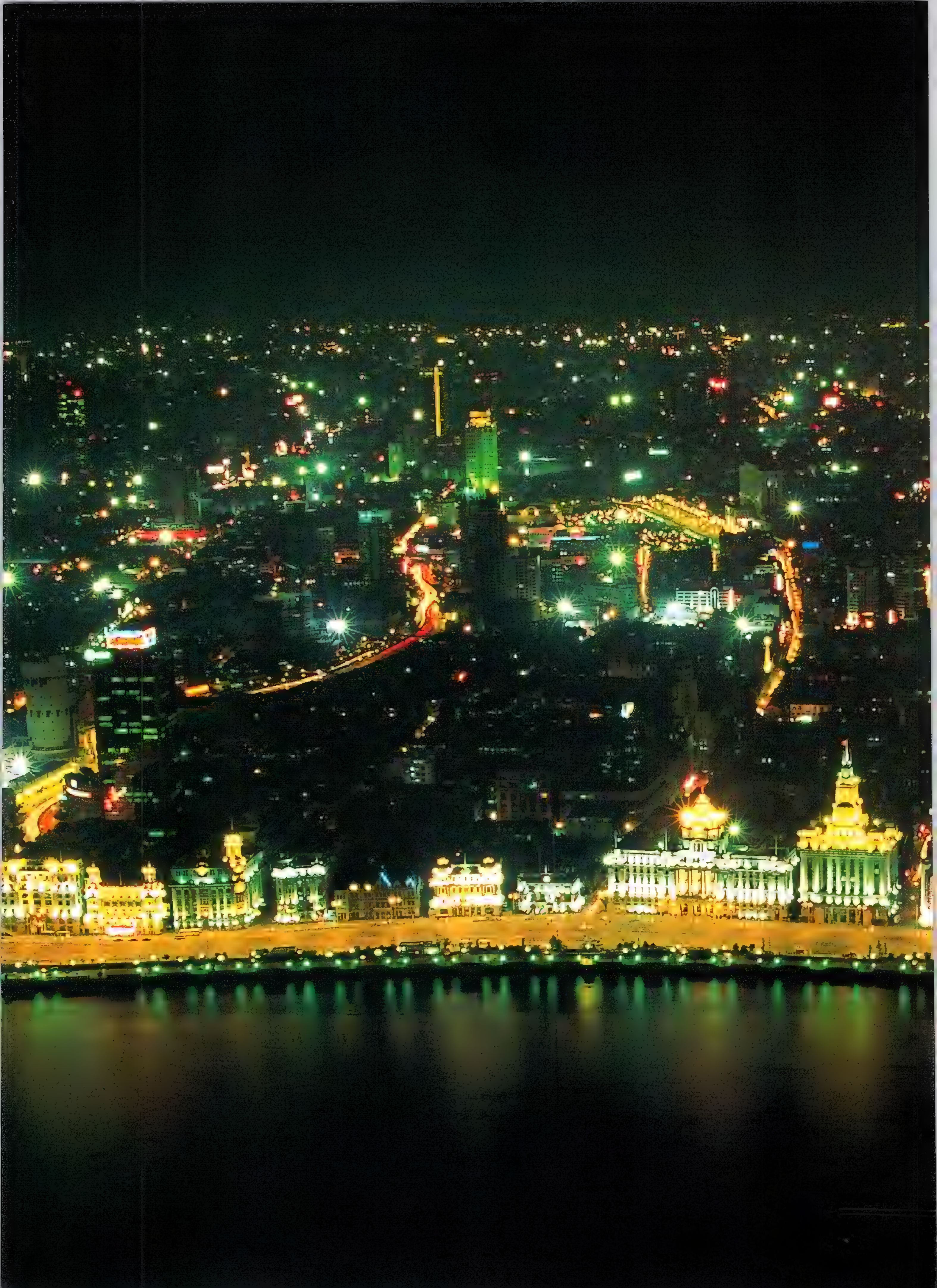


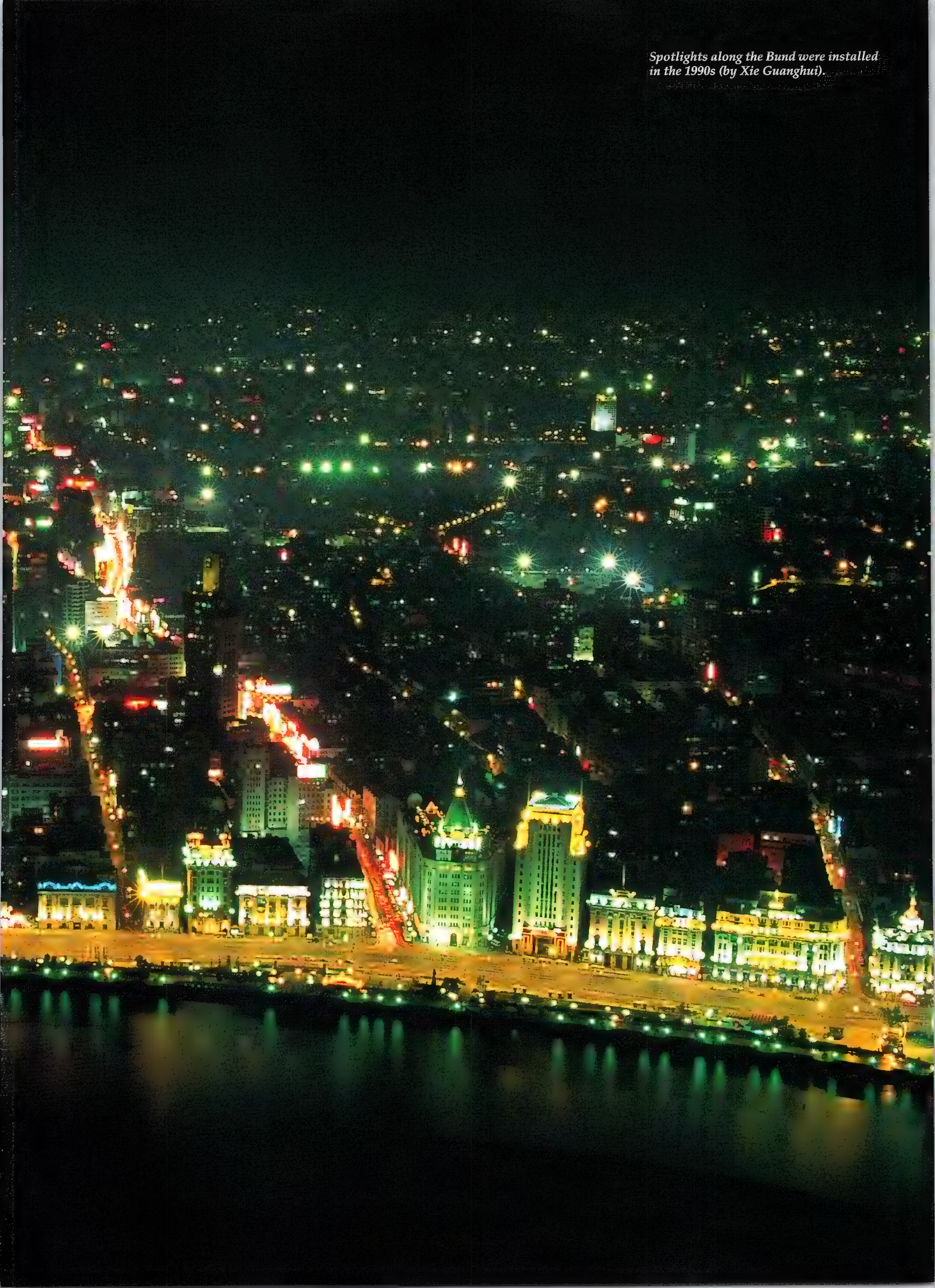
The Bund used to be the headquarters of international financial capital in China. Foreign banks are making a comeback today because the renovation of the Bund aims to turn it into a powerful financial street where international and Chinese monetary establishments will join hands (by Xie Guanghui).

Buildings Along the New Bund

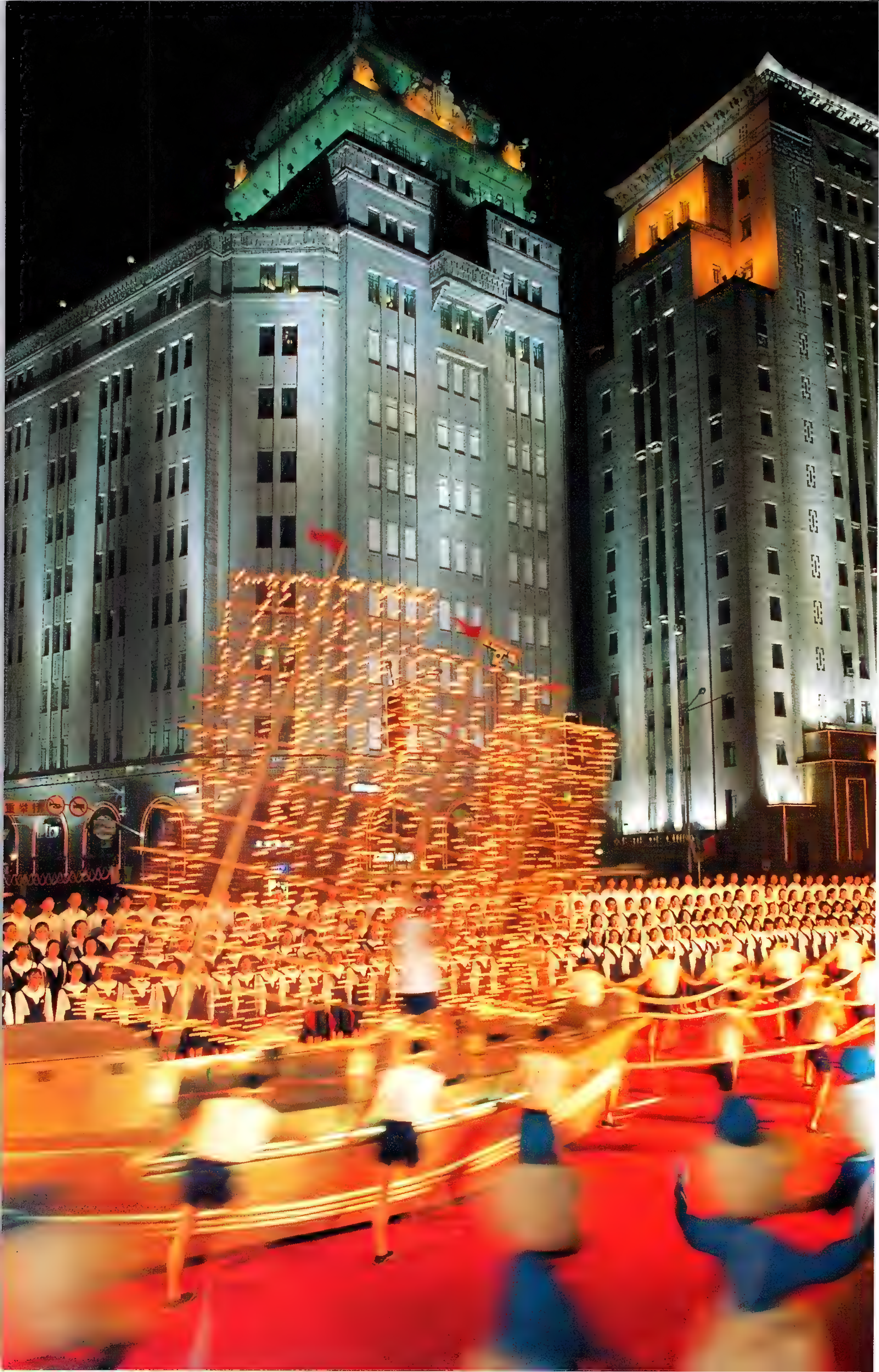
The kaleidoscopic night scene of the new Bund is the pride of the Shanghainese. The tall buildings standing along one side of the riverfront street are outlined by colourful electric lights. Reflecting off the green lawns and trees below, these lights make the differently styled buildings look like magnificent castles in fairy tales — a sight that cannot be found anywhere else in China. The most prominent among the buildings are the Bank Building and Peace Hotel. Built by the British-Jewish businessman Sassoon, the Peace Hotel has a history of nearly a hundred years and was originally named the Sassoon Building. When the Bank Building was erected later by the old Bank of China, Sassoon forcibly prevented it from exceeding the height of the spire of the Sassoon Building so that his building would remain the tallest in the city. Today, illuminated by pale purple lights, the two stone buildings stand as testimonies to the tumultuous history of the Bund over the last hundred years.

Standing on the Bund, one has a clear view





Spotlights along the Bund were installed in the 1990s (by Xie Guanghui).



A Huangpu Tourist Festival is held every year. The section of the Bund at East Nanjing Road is the centre of festivities. Do the revellers know that the Peace Hotel in the background was the famous Sassoon Building in the old days? (by Xie Guanghui).

he Sassoon building with
s neat and clean outlines
nd pyramidal roof is struc-
ured in the early modern
tyle. Built in 1928 by
assoon, at the turn of the
ntury, it has become a his-
rical landmark in Shanghai
T archives).

The memorial statue of Sir Harry Smith Parkes (1828-1885), British minister to China, erected in 1890, was demolished by the Japanese army when Shanghai was occupied during World War II. Also destoyed were the statue of Sir Robert Hart (1835-1911) in front of the Customs Building and the Peace Monument at East Yan'an Road built in memory of those foreign residents in Shanghai who fought and were killed in World War I (CT archives).

of the Dongfang Mingzhu (The Pearl of the Orient) TV Tower piercing into the blue sky on the far opposite bank of the Huangpu River. The TV tower, 468 metres high, is the third tallest in the world, next to the TV tower of Toronto and Moscow's Ostendin TV tower, and is the tallest in Asia. At night, the TV tower is transformed into a colourful column of lights with two large multicoloured spheres on top, supported by three huge pillars. Between the two spheres is a six-sectioned board of lights, which changes between into silvery white, jade green or dreamy purple. Programmed by computer, the sequence in which the lights change colour is different every day. Completed on the eve of the National Day on October 1, 1994, the TV tower has become a new attraction on the Bund.

From "Golden Sector" to Financial Street

The Bund was already the "golden sector" of the city over half a century ago, when more than a hundred bank buildings congregated here. Today, as Shanghai's historically powerful financial establishments are reasserting themselves, they have once again chosen the Bund. Through exchange, public bidding and auctioning, the buildings along the Bund will gradually be allocated to Chinese and foreign financial establishments. At the moment, a considerable number of Chinese financial companies and more than 20 foreign ones are frantically making a dash for a place there. The China Foreign Currency Exchange at Building No. 15 of the Bund went into operation on April 4, 1994. Within 10 days, nearly one billion US dollars worth of foreign currencies changed hands there. This shows that Shanghai's foreign currency market is still the "dragon head" of the country, though the headquarters of most of the big banks are concentrated in Beijing. Following the birth of Shanghai's Financial Exchange on the Bund, future trading in grain, oil, coal, agricultural capital goods and petroleum is also gradually forming its own market. As the Bund transforms itself into China's "Wall Street", gold will flow and colour will really sparkle there.

Translated by Tang Bowen

The statue of Chen Yi (1901-1972), the first mayor of Shanghai of the People's Republic of China, now overlooks a crowd of dancers on the Bund at the end of Nanjing East Road every morning (by Chan Yat Nin).

Lovers line up along the so-called Lovers' Wall along the Bund at all times of the day (by Xie Guanghui).

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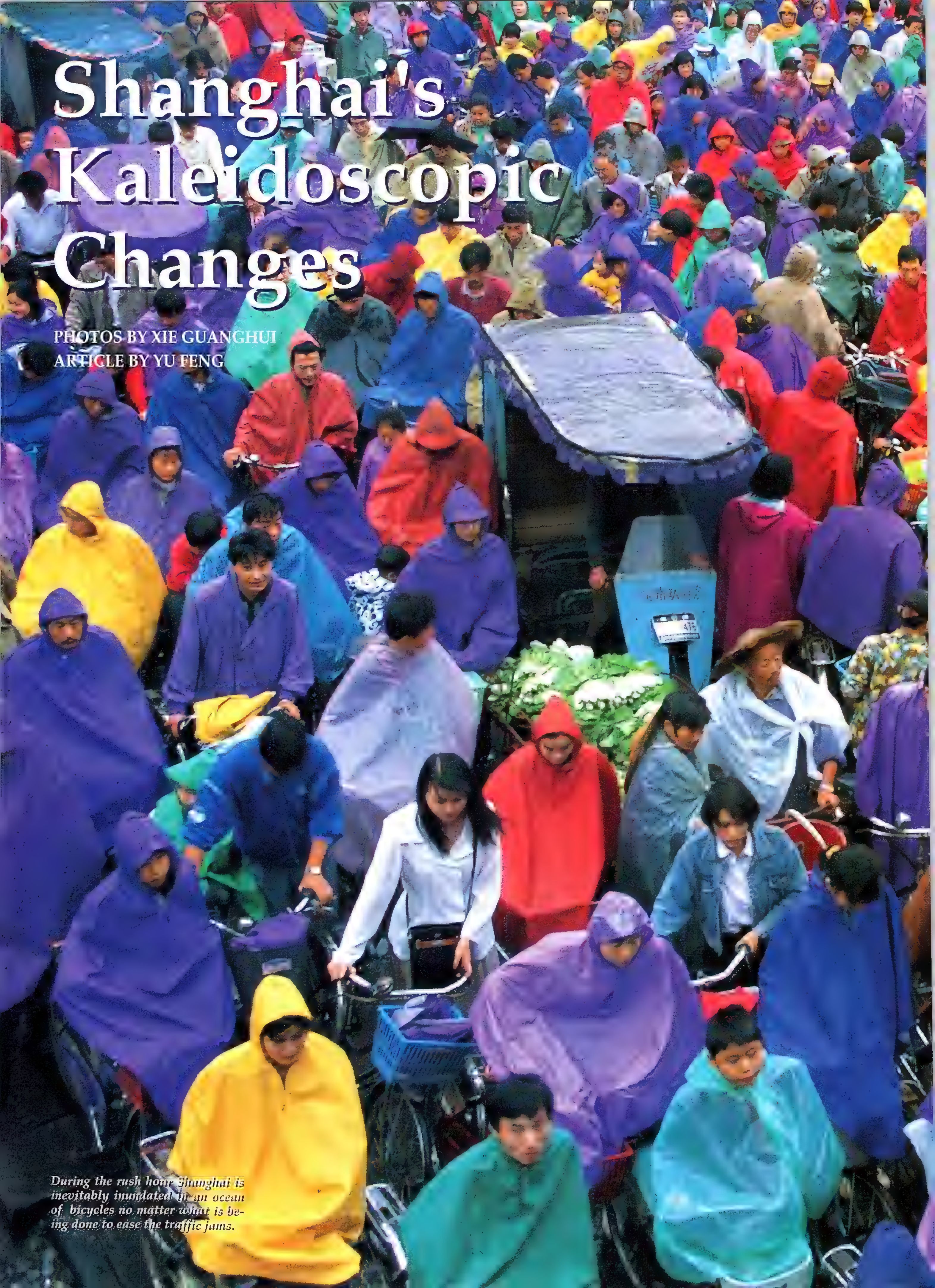
熊猫
Panda

Shanghai's Kaleidoscopic Changes

PHOTOS BY XIE GUANGHUI
ARTICLE BY YU FENG



During the rush hour Shanghai is inevitably inundated in an ocean of bicycles no matter what is being done to ease the traffic jams.

Talk of Shanghai's development, and the familiar line leaps to mind: "A new look every year; a najor change every three years." On my way to visit the ity after a departure of exactly three years, this line kept ne wondering what had really become of Shanghai durng my absence.

The first thing that came in sight when the plane ouched down at Hongqiao Airport was the terminal uilding. More palatial and imposing than I rememered, it had changed beyond recognition. My friend vho came to meet me said that the building had just een expanded to cover twice as large a floor space. I had ardly finished marvelling at this quick speed of contruction he chipped in, "You'll see more such things vhich seem to have appeared overnight." He reeled off ne name after another: Yangpu and Nanpu, the world's irst and second largest cable-braced bridges; the"Pearl f the Orient", Asian's tallest TV tower; the Bund, which ad just been widened by several dozen metres into the Iuangpu River; the newly refurbished People's Square nd Xujiahui Plaza; the Manketon Tower; and many nore.

His introduction made me itch to see it all. However, n my way to the hotel, my attention was attracted by he fashionable clothes people were wearing in the treets.

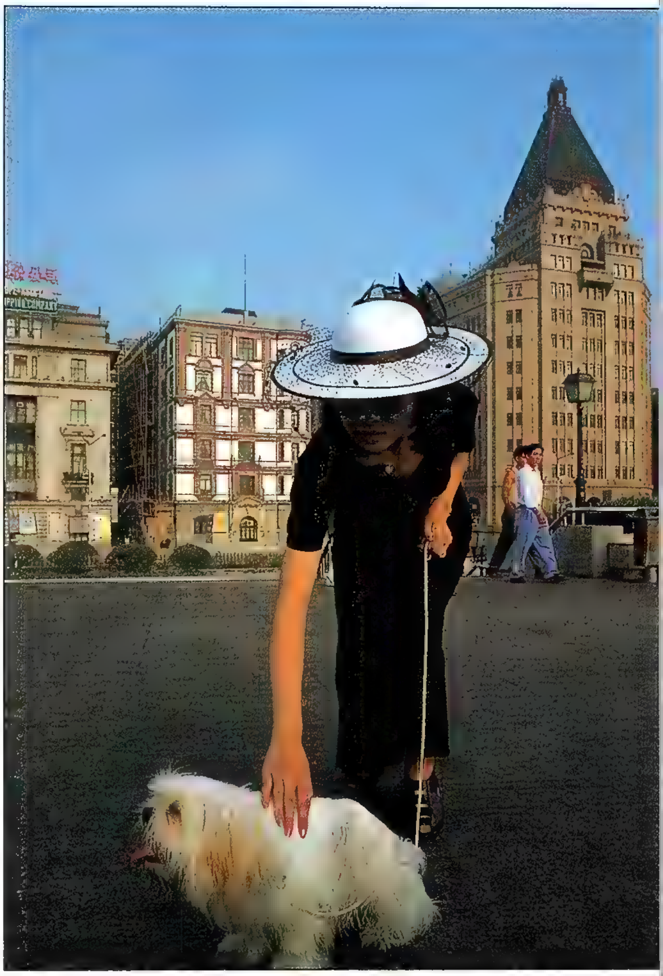
Fashion: Up to World Standards

Shanghai has all along been the leader in Chinese fashion. As the saying goes, "When eating, go to Guangzhou; when buying clothing, Shanghai is the place." As a native of Hong Kong, I had the impression that a few years ago Shanghai was still trailing behind the world's latest fashion. This time around, I saw little different between Shanghai and Hong Kong in this regard. What the ladies were wearing were as classy and elegant as anywhere in the world, whether in style, material or ornamentation. Women of Shanghai are mostly fair of skin, graceful of looks and well-cultured in etiquette. In attire they are conscious of personality, taste and quality. Though looking quite similar to what I had seen in Paris, Tokyo or Hong Kong a short while before, the fashion of Shanghai was imbued with a subtly Oriental elegance. The world's newest fads, too, have found their way into this burgeoning cosmopolitan city, thanks, among other things, to those world famous transnational companies which have set up shops there, bringing in such brand names as Pierre Cardin, Lacoste/Crocodile, Michel Rene and Esprit.

More than half a century ago, foreigners came in flocks to Shanghai, then a de facto colony known as a "paradise for adventurers" with its land carved up between Britain, France, Japan, Germany and other big powers. Today, the city is receiving another major influx of foreigners, but the circumstances have changed. They

1. A moment of romance, witnessed by a camera crew filming for a commercial advertising atop Shanghai's Jinmen Hotel (by Er Dongqiang).

2. With an expensive pet in tow, a fashionable lady takes a walk along the Bund.



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3. Luxury cars are a dime a dozen in Shanghai nowadays, an indication that the current economic boom has spawned a new generation of rich people.

Baskin 31 Robbins
MARTELL

3

4. The reappearance of rickshaws after decades of absence adds a nostalgic touch to Shanghai's landscape.

4

Pictures of Hong Kong singing stars who are adored by the younger generation in Shanghai are posted in this dressing room of a group of young actresses.

are bringing the funds needed to speed up the city's development. European and American influences are back as well, which evokes memories of the Shanghai of the 1930s. This phenomenon prompted Chen Kaige, a well-known Chinese film director, to change the setting of his new film, *Wind and Moon*, from Nanjing to Shanghai of the begone days. Not to be outdone, Zhang Yimou, another famous Chinese film director, recently produced a film about old Shanghai under the title *Farewell, Shanghai*.

This nostalgia complex has also found expression in the emergence of an old men's jazz band. In the dim light of the tavern of the Peace Hotel (formerly Cathay Hotel, the light shone colourful beams on the wrinkled faces of members of this band. A warm feeling, reminiscent of a time long past, was palpable in the melodious music they were playing. The players used to work in Shanghai's various dancing halls and cabarets in the 1940s. Four decades later today, when they reunited in the Peace Hotel to form this new jazz band, they proved they were still the best jazz players anywhere in the country. Faithfulness to the authentic flavour of this outlandish genre of music is a precious hallmark of this band, and precisely for this reason it did not take long for the band to win the hearts of Shanghai's old-timers many of whom had returned after living overseas for many years. No less successful is another old men's jazz band playing in the Bailemen Nightclub. Its audience consists almost entirely of business people from Taiwan — some of them, having rediscovered this haunt of their former days, make it a point to be there every night.

Plush and gilt saloons, cabarets and taverns have mushroomed all over Shanghai in the last few years There are over 3,000 of them now. But none of them are more impressive than the avant-garde JJ Disco Square on Yan'an Road Central. A surreal piece of architecture it sports a spacious vaulted ceiling fashioned into a star-spangled sky, and walls which are lined with verandas partitioned into small bars. A thick column of light from

The JJ Disco Square is ranked fifth and sixth in the world respectively by BBC and CNN in terms of layout, lighting, acoustics and atmosphere. It is definitely the best in China (by Chen Haiwen).

overhead floods the central court, which is large enough to accommodate 2,000 dancers. Young people make up the majority of the patrons, and there are Westerners as well as visitors from other parts of China who come out of curiosity. To the rock'n'roll music's strongly syncopated rhythms, the merry-makers kick, turn and contort with continuous exuberance and abandon. The stereo system is turned to a deafening pitch, and the entire hall dimly lit, looks dreamy in an ethereal fog, as if everyone present were in another world.

Stock Market and Automatic Cash Machines

Frequenting the JJ Disco Square are mostly white-collar workers of Sino-foreign joint ventures, but there is no lack of wheeler-dealers from Shanghai's stock market. The erratic fluctuations on the stock market and the pressure of the workplace drive them there in search of relaxation and respite.

The stock market is a much talked-of topic among Shanghai residents nowadays. The city's stock exchange centre is always crowded. Even its front door is mobbed by share-holders. With their eyes riveted on the giant TV screen in the hall, they are ready to transmit home by mobile phone what market changes they can detect. This scene is recaptured in the recent popular film *Stock Craze*, which tells the vivid story of an ordinary Shanghai woman who wants to hit the jackpot by speculating on the stock market. Emerging hand in hand with the stock market is the resuscitation of the city's money-changing industry. Markets dealing in futures in cereals and edible oils, coal, petroleum and agricultural capital goods have taken shape. People are writing cheques instead of paying cash while shopping in major stores or dining in large restaurants. The savings deposits cheque book is nothing new to Shanghai, where it was in circulation decades ago. Having reappeared in the mid-1980s, it is acquiring an expanding number of

This man, instead of inheriting the trade of his father, a paint baron, he prefers to earn his own living by working as a painter. He has established a private art gallery called the Garden Art Gallery in his own residence.

Aspiring film stars — students of a private performing art school opened in Shanghai by Xie Jin, an preeminent Chinese movie director.

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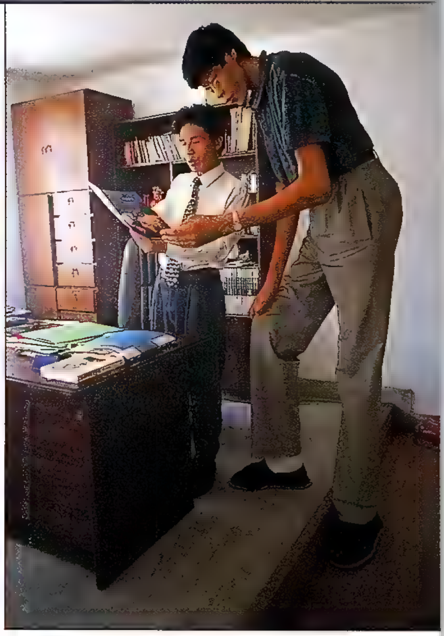

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1. Shanghai is one of China's two major stock exchange markets. (The other one is Shenzhen.) The ups and downs of the stock market tug at many hearts in this city (by Zhou Wenhua).

2. In order to boost the company's celebrity, Shanghai New World Health Beverage Co. Ltd. has hired the 2.37-metre-tall Zhang Juncai as a member of its Public Relation Department (by Liu Jiaxiang)

3. Cheng Pulin, a dramatist, has become one of the real etare dealers and pet-dog owners (by Chen Haiwen).

4. The local residents' high expectations of their children, coupled with the rapid increase in the number of children of foreign employees, have given rise to elite private schools. The Shanghai Yaozhong International School is one such institution, attended by students from China and abroad.

5. Shanghai has a vast pool of talent. Enjoying the freedom provided by reform, they are able to choose the jobs they like most. On this job market, prospective employers and employees hunt for each other.

6. An auto exhibition is held by dozens of foreign auto companies at Shanghai National Trade Centre, and a "brand-name car with famous model" photo contest is also held for adverstising (by Tang Zaiqing).

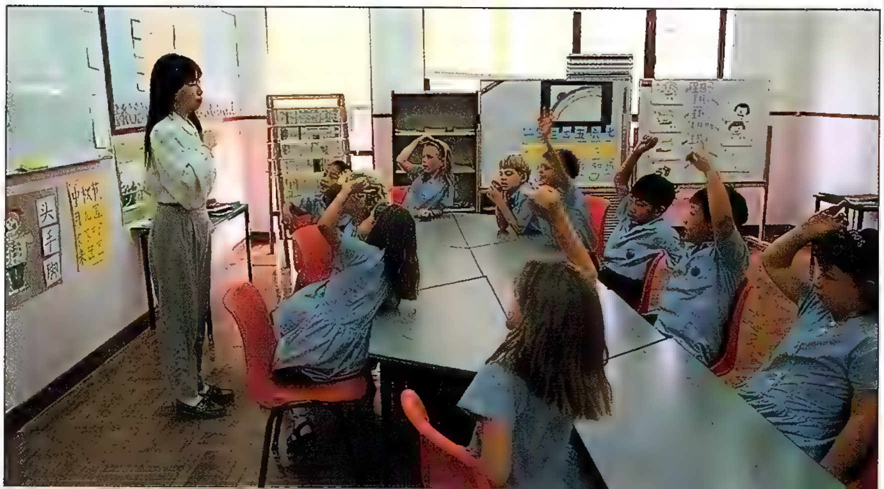
holders and becoming another important means of payment besides cash, credit cards and industrial and commercial cheques. A campaign is under way to attract Golden Card users by expanding the scope of its use in stores. Automatic machines recently made their debut in Shanghai streets.

Nanjing Road — Shoppers' Mecca

Both Nanjing Road and Huaihai Road are Shanghai's well-known shopping streets. Also known as "No. 1 Commercial Street in China", Nanjing Road features a hundred or so old stores selling such brand-name products as Zhang Xiaoquan's scissors; Old Jiefu's woollen fabrics; Wang Xing's fans; Peiluomeng Western-style suits; Hengdeli clocks; Maochang glasses; Lantang leather shoes; and Hongxiang ladies' wear. Each of the brand names is steeped in the street's time-honoured tradition. The addition of Shanghai No. 1 Department Store and the Hualian Shopping Mall have turned the five-kilometre street into an all-inclusive commercial establishment which seems perpetually packed with shoppers. In 1993 alone its sales totalled two billion yuan.

Unlike Nanjing Road which seems to be occupied by visitors from all corners of the country, Huaihai Road remains the local people's own shopping street. The miscellaneous merchandise on sale there is guaranteed to be of fine craftsmanship and high quality. The road has just undergone a major facelift, during which number of European-style restaurants and hotels were added to provide a more pleasant environment for consumers. Competition has intensified, as a dozen large transnational companies have earned a niche in the road. Fresh fruit from the United States, Australia, Thailand, Malaysia and Japan are on sale along with native Chinese products in the street's largest food store. The World Shoe and Hat Store is selling British gentlemen's hats, French berets and an assortment of ladies' hats from various countries. East and West also meet in the beauty parlors, gift shops, garment stories and restaurants that line the road. A stroll along Huaihai Road brings memory of the tree-lined Champs-Elysees of Pairs, the colourful Marunouchi District of Tokyo and Manhattan in New York.

3



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Eating and Shopping at the City God's Temple

It was when I became famished and started looking for a restaurant after a hectic day of window-shopping that I realized Shanghai was also a gastronomes' paradise. The Chinese restaurants there belong to every school of Chinese cuisine — Sichuan, Hunan, Cantonese, Jiangsu, and what not. Many Western-style restaurants have been established in the city as well; the Deda Restaurant and Swans Tower are two of them. There are a host of fast food chains, such as Kentucky Fried Chicken, Californian Beef Noodle, Shanghai Ronghua Chicken, Minor Shaoxing Chicken, Zhengding Chicken, Muzi Chicken, Taiwan's Mei You Mei and Hong Kong's Dong Dong. For snacks there are the Nanxiang stuffed buns, dumplings stuffed with shrimp meat and fermented snail meat. The Daqian Gourmet World in Xujiahui offers delicacies from all over the world. People in Shanghai are becoming more and more choosy about what they eat, and they take increasing notice of the rare and the exotic and for the cultural implications behind what they eat. The catch phrase now, however, is "return to nature", so wild vegetables have come into vogue. But one thing is unmistakable that their eating habits are becoming increasingly globalist.

As a personal choice I decided to stick to local delicacies. That was why I drove all the way to the City God's Temple, where I entered an old restaurant and treated myself to cooked sausage with lucerne, "eight-treasure" with spicy sauce, soybean soup with pork slices and a number of other exotic local dishes.

I was in for a big surprise when I visited my favourite place, the old shopping mall beside the City God's Temple. The cluster of old, dilapidated stores have disappeared and given way to an imposing structure known as the Yuyuan Shopping Mall.

Built in the style of a royal palace with upturned eaves, carved pillars and painted beams, the shopping mall sells the same stuff as before, ranging from pottery teapots and carved ivory chopsticks to a kind of candy made of pear paste. There the buyer can always find things they cannot elsewhere. In the vicinity a zigzag bridge conducts to a pavilion built in the centre of a small lake, where pink lotus flowers were in full blossom. Behind the walls of the Yuyuan Park opposite the temple someone was playing a traditional Chinese stringed musical instrument. In the gentle breeze the poignant and sweet notes of the music could be heard faintly, reminding me that Shanghai was part of the State of Yue during the Warring States Period more than 1,000 years ago.

Translated by Ling Yuan

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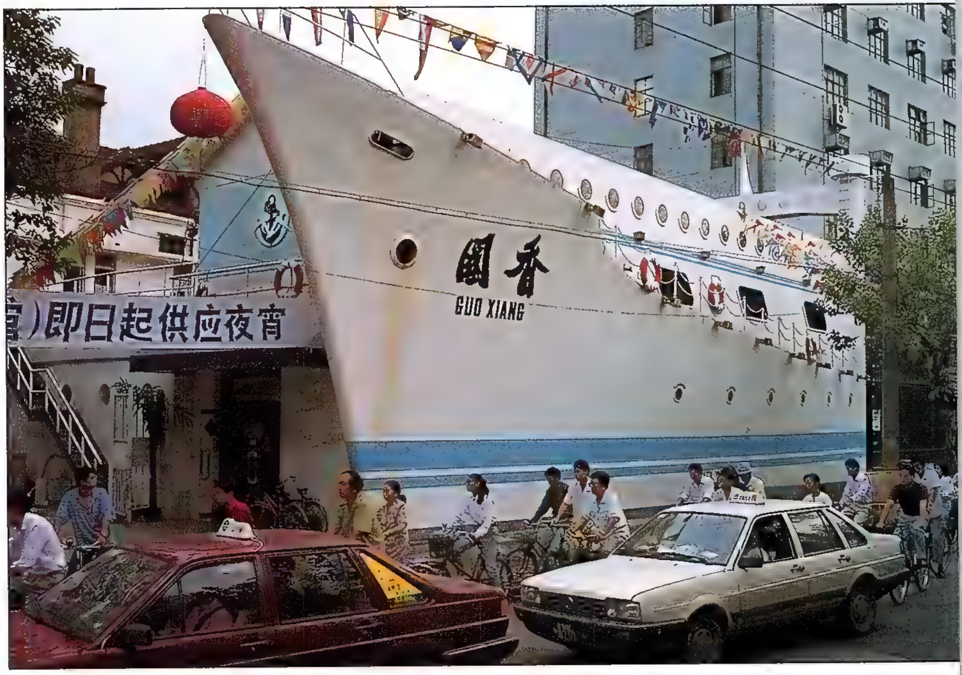

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1. A wedding photo studio owned by a Taiwanese is doing roaring business. Couples line up for their turn.

2. A booming manufacturing industry has turned Shanghai into a paradise for shoppers. While new shopping malls appear one after another, many old stores have new looks to woo customers. By incorporating foreign capital, the old Hongxiang Department Store is now selling world-famous garments for a several thousand yuan apiece (by Chan Yat Nin).

3. A large fast food outlet, situated on the ground floor of the Daqian Gourmet World in the newly transformed Xujiahui Square.

4. In a bid to lure diners, managers have fashioned the Guo Xiang Restaurant into the shape of an ocean-going ship.

5. As born entrepreneurs Shanghai residents have invented a thousand and one ways of selling their wares. Here a cartoon is erected to attract the attention of prospective buyers.

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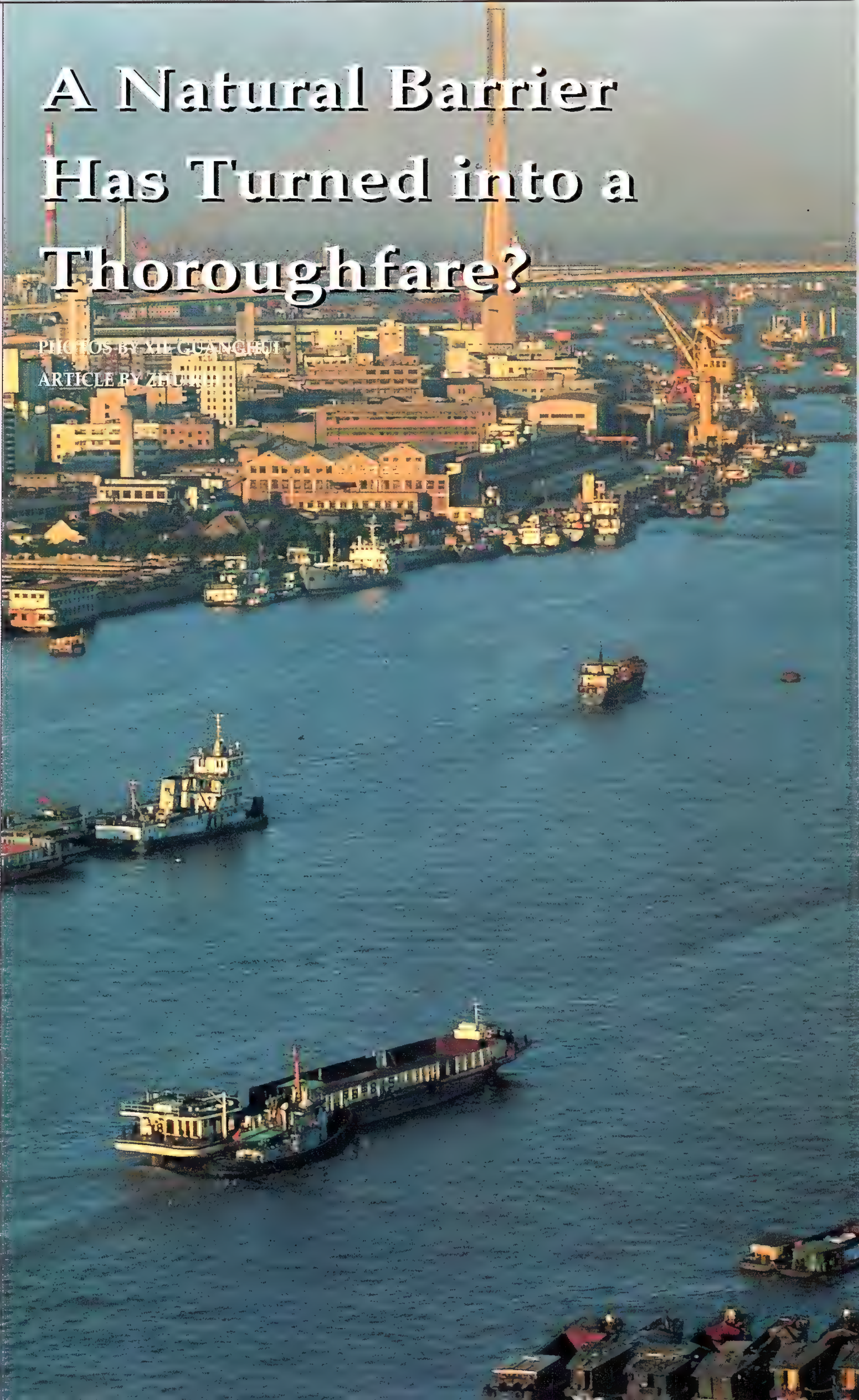
A Natural Barrier Has Turned into a Thoroughfare?

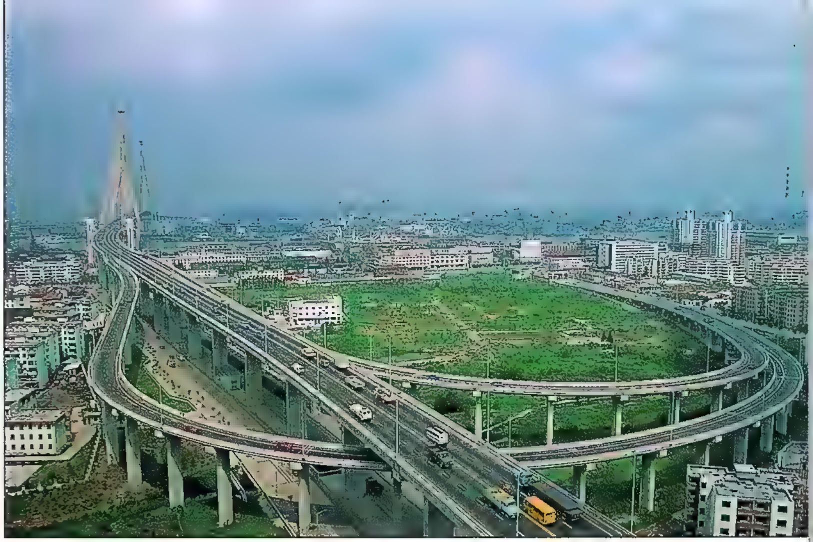
PHOTOS BY XIE GUANGHUI

ARTICLE BY ZHU [illegible]



Vessels busily shuttle on the Huangpu River under the Yangpu Bridge — the largest cable-braced bridge in the world.

The Nangpu bridge approach is in beautiful spirals



The Huangpu River was a natural barrier between the Shanghai people, which divided Shanghai into two parts — the East and the West, forming a strange phenomenon: While the western part had become very prosperous, the eastern part still remained undeveloped. In people's mind, Puxi (the western part) represented the prosperous Shanghai, and Pudong — the other half of Shanghai — seemed to have been forgotten by people consciously or unconsciously. In history, many prominent personages had made proposals to develop Pudong, but none of their proposals were realized because of the natural barrier of the Huangpu River. When Puxi had become a most resplendent pearl in the Far East several decades ago, Pudong was still a deserted beach, where only the tidal water of the river came to wash away the loneliness.

With the passage of time, Puxi became increasingly small to cope with Shanghai's development and the expansion of its economy and urban construction. Shanghai became a very crowded city, with each inch of its soil worth 10 inches of gold. But Pudong, just on the other side of the river, remained a vast expanse of virgin land waiting to be developed. In the old times people going from Pudong to Puxi or from Puxi to Pudong relied on sampans to ferry the river. Later they changed to ferry steamers. In the early 1980s, the Dapuqiao Tunnel, which had been dug for military use, was opened to public traffic. But to a city like Shanghai where the economy developed by leaps and bounds, this measure was so inadequate that it was just like trying to put out a burning cartload of faggots with a cup of water. So Shanghai people felt hopeless and frustrated when they gazed at the vast expanse of land just on the opposite bank of the river. The Huangpu River had flowed through Shanghai as a city for 700 years, and the Shanghai people had dreamed of having a bridge over it for 700 long years.

Today, Shanghai people's dream has come true as two large bridges — the Nanpu Bridge and the Yangpu Bridge — have been built on the Huangpu River.

The Nanpu Bridge, located at Shanghai's Southern Docks, was the first bridge built on the Huangpu River. As the world's third largest double-tower cable-braced bridge, it has a total length of 8,346 metres, with its cross section being 846 metres and its main span 423 metres. Its main towers are in an "H" shape, each 150 metres high. On either side of the towers are 22 pairs of steel cables connecting the main beams. The chains are arranged in the shape of a fan. The main bridge flooring is 30.35 metres wide, with six traffic lanes in the middle and a two-metre wide sidewalk on either side for pedestrians and sightseers. The bridge approach is 7,500 metres long. The section of the bridge approach in Puxi is 3,754 metres long and in spirals. It branches off in the upper and lower rings and connects South Zhongshan Road and Lujiabin Road respectively. The section of the bridge approach in Pudong is 3,746 metres long, which runs straight eastward to link up with Yangyao Highway and connect the two ends of South Pudong Road through two elliptical circles. At either end of the bridge there is an elevator tower over 50 metres high for sightseers.

Eleven kilometres from the Nanpu Bridge there is the Yangpu Bridge, which is 7,658 metres long, with its main span being 602 metres. It is the world's largest suspension bridge. Since completion, the two bridges have become two tourist attractions in Shanghai and, with their beautiful shapes, unique styles and imposing features, have drawn people to come to visit in endless streams.

If you climb up the TV Tower of the "Pearl of the Orient" and look to the distance in a clear autumn afternoon, a magnificent scene will come into view: the dragon-like Yangpu and Nanpu great bridges loom high up in the air spanning the Huangpu River; the huge bridge towers and the slanting cables like a splendid stave in the horizon, and boats shuttling to and fro on the narrowed river look like the notes on the stave. At dusk, if you walk on the bridges, you will find yourself bathed together with the bridges in the afterglow of the setting sun and tinged with a light red layer of brilliance, and you will feel that you have become a part of the scenery. If you lean over the rails and look down, you will see the river surge forward with golden waves in the setting sun. Sirens sound, and hundreds of vessels, including 50,000-ton ships, pass by. Viewed from a distance at night, the two bridges under the illumination of myriad of lamps look like two huge, ever-rising rings of light inlaid on the dark velvet curtain of the sky.

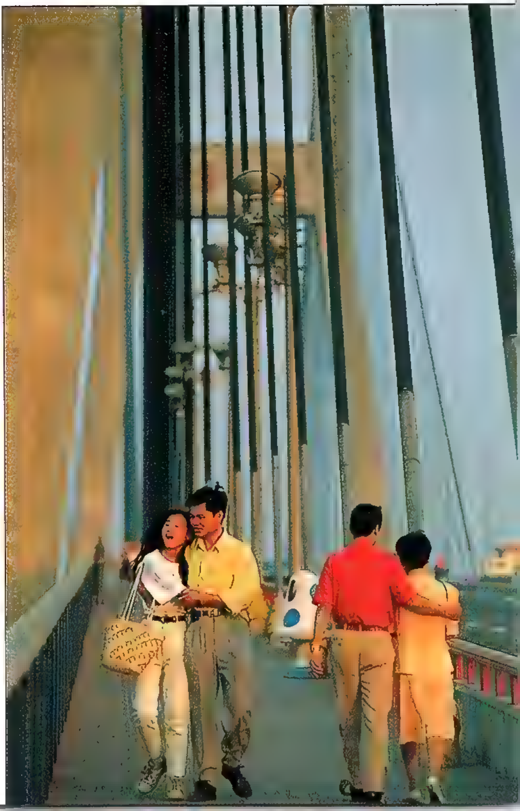
Today, the natural barrier has turned into a thoroughfare. Besides the bridges, tunnels that run across the river were also dug at East Yan'an Road and other places a few years ago. Now, a new project has begun to extend the tunnels, and the third magnificent suspension bridge on the Huangpu River — the Xupu Bridge — is under construction and will be completed and open to traffic in 1996.

Now, Pudong and Puxi, the two parts of Shanghai, have integrated into a graphic whole and will become prosperous together.

Translated by Xiong Zhenru

From top to bottom:

- *The section of the Yanpu bridge approach with rotary intersection (by Chan Yat Nin)*
- *The bridge towers and the cables look like a huge harp.*
- *The bridges have become new attractions for sightseers and lovers.*



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What to See in Shanghai?

ARTICLE BY CHAN YAT NIN & SHU YUANCHENG

There is a saying among tourists in China which goes: Go to Xi'an if you want to see things 2,000 years old; go to Beijing if you want to see things 1,000 years old; and go to Shanghai if you want to see things of the last hundred years.

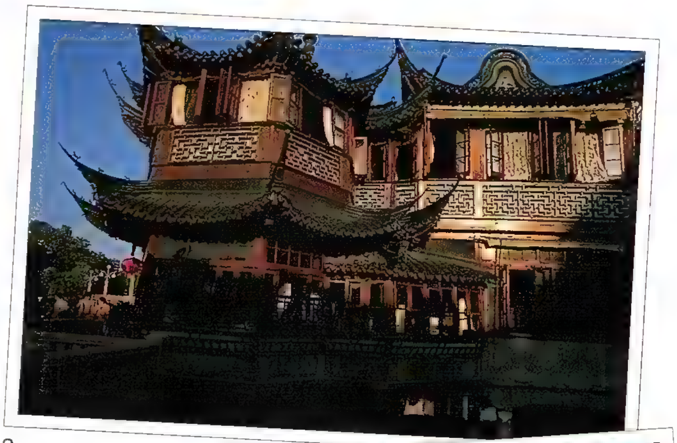
In Shanghai, there are several hundred buildings that bear witness to the architectural styles of the last hundred years, and which have given the great metropolis the reputation of being a "museum of international architecture". Here you can also find a culture and romanticism that combines both traditional Chinese and Western elements — a physical product of the last hundred years. You can see ancient sites that already existed before Shanghai became a city, and which seemed all the more valuable after the ups and downs in the foreign settlements. The suburban counties and districts feature some tourist attractions different from those in the urban areas: the villages and lakes and canals which have a history longer than that of urban Shanghai.

Shanghai's Geographical Features

Administratively speaking, Shanghai is the largest of the three municipalities directly under the Central Government. The total area of Shanghai is 6,186 square kilometres, of which 351square kilometres are the urban districts, a region still growing. The total population is 12.62 million, and seven million live in urban districts.

Situated on the southern bank of the Yangtse River's mouth and looking across the East China Sea, Shanghai stands on the alluvial plain of the Yangtse River Delta. This piece of very flat land is crisscrossed with waterways. The weather is mild and damp and the four seasons are highly distinct. The Huangpu River, a major waterway of the city, cuts Shanghai into two parts, the east and the west. It is in the western part that stands the centre of town.

1



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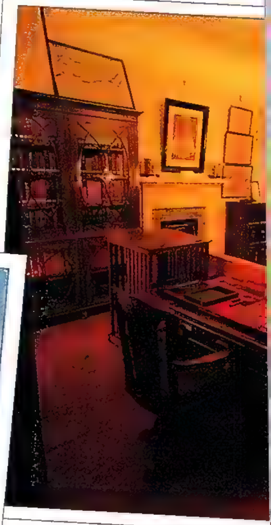


1. The area embracing the City God's Temple is the most traditional commercial centre in Shanghai (by Ma Yuanhao).

2. The Mid-Lake Pavilion at Yuyuan Garden is a typical of southern Chinese architecture (by Chan Yat Nin).

3. The Confucius Temple in Shanghai has become a recreation site (by Chan Yat Nin).

4. A view from the Shanghai Mansion: On the left spanning the Suzhou River is the Waibai Ferry Bridge. On the right is the sluice bridge recently built at Wusong Road (by Liu Bingyuan).

5. The former residence of Sun Yat-sen is still arranged as it was (by Tao Hongxing).

6. The Mose Guild Hall in Hongkou District was a meeting place for the Jews living in Shanghai during World War II (by Xie Guanghui).

Besides the urban districts, Jiading District, Songjiang and Qingpu counties in rural Shanghai are the richest in tourist resources. Since Shanghai is so large and complicated, how does one tour the city? The following introduction is meant to satisfy tourists with different interests.

The International Architectural Museum Tour

Shanghai boasts more than 300 Western-style residential houses, public buildings, commercial structures and religious centres from different historical periods. They not only reflect Western architectural features in different periods, but also the particular styles of different Western countries and nationalities. Most of the public and commercial buildings cluster in Huangpu District in the eastern part of the city, while both Chinese and Western residential houses of various styles concentrate in the quiet districts of Jing'an, Luwan and Xuhui.This leads to three tourist routes.

A Walking Tour

The tour begins from the riverside area known as The Bund and tourists may have breakfast at the Sea Gull Hotel, north of the Waibai Ferry Bridge. Then they may go to the top of the hotel to have a panoramic view of the Huangpu River in the morning. From here, they will see dozens of Western-style buildings stretching along the Huangpu and Suzhou rivers merging below.

From the latter half of the 19th century to the first half of the 20th, the Bund area was the heart of the foreign financial and monetary institutions. From 1848, several dozen banks from Britain, France, the United States, Russia, Germany, Japan, Holland and Belgium had their offices along one side of the street across the road from the river.

Along the riverside are buildings representing the early colonial architecture (the former British consulate and now the Shanghai Foreign Trade Bureau); the Renaissance-imitation architecture (the south building of the Peace Hotel which was formerly called Huizhong Hotel); modern international architecture (Shanghai Mansion); modern US architecture of the Chicago School (Sassoon House, now the North Building of the Peace Hotel) and Greek architecture, featuring the use of huge pillars (the portico of the Customs House building). The most eye-catching is the building of the Shanghai and Hong Kong Banking Corporation, rebuilt in 1921, which now serves as the office of the People's Government of Shanghai. With a combination of Renaissance and Greek styles, it was one of the most elegant buildings in the Far East.

From 7:30 to 10:00 (time may vary from season to season) every evening, buildings along the Bund, cast in coloured lights, appear all the more elegant.

5

Bicycle Tour

Xuhui, Luwan and Jing'an districts in the western part of Shanghai were originally inhabited by foreigners and rich Chinese. In these areas are predominantly Spanish garden houses. In addition, there are French, Italian and British villas. The best way to go and see these romantic buildings is to rent a bike, and ride leisurely under the shade of Chinese parasol trees.

Typical buildings include the Jinjiang Club representing Renaissance and French classical architecture; the Russian East Orthodox Church in Xiangyang Park on Huaihai Road; the Verdun Garden, 39-45 South Shaanxi Road, representing European residences, the China Painting Institute on Yueyang Road representing Italian villas; Spanish style houses on Wuxing and Hengshan roads; the Veteran Cadres Bureau on Yueyang Road representing German residential buildings; the Huaye Building on North Shaanxi Road representing multi-storey Spanish houses; buildings typical of British country houses along the Hongqiao Road; official residences of the Renaissance and French classical architectural style as seen at 79 Fengyang Road; and the marble building housing the Children's Palace on Yan'an Road (the former Five-Country Club) in imitation of European palaces.

There are two sites that are not to be missed. One is the magnificent twin-tower Catholic Church at Xujiahui and the other a Norwegian building on Shaanxi Road and Yan'an Road which was the residence of a man called Muller who made his fortune from gambling.

6

Famous Residence Tour

Often the unusual experiences of the occupants of a house give historical significance to the structure, since so often the story of a house is the story of a person. Shanghai, the site of so many upsurges in modern Chinese history, has been the home of many notable figures. (See the list of residences of notable figures.) A site as a meeting place of foreigners has only been discovered recently at 2 Changyang Road, the Mose Hall for the Jews. First built in 1927, it became a religious centre for the Jews who fled to China before World War II. Now it serves as the History Museum of Jewish Refugees to China and has drawn many visitors of all backgrounds.

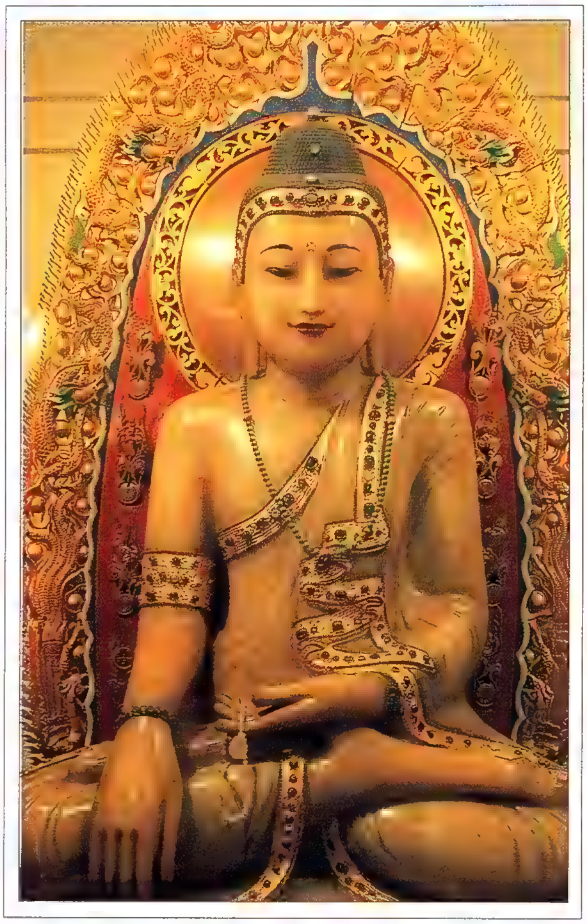
The International Architectural Museum Tour may be done in a day and a half for a quick look or may take days to get a close look at the buildings. The suggested normal time for this tour is two to three days.

Former Residences of Shanghai Celebrities in Western Architectural Styles

Residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen	1 Xiangshan Road
Residence of Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen)	Huaihai Road Central
Residence of Lu Xun (great Chinese writer)	9 Dalu Xincun, Shanyin Road
Residence of Zhou En-lai (the late Premier)	73 Ennan Road
Residence of Chiang Kai-shek	9 Dongping Road
Residence of T.V. Soong	145 Yueyang Road
Residence of Cai Yuanpei	16 Lane 303, Huashan Road
Residence of Bai Chongxi	150 Fenyang Road
Residence of George C. Marshall	160 Taiyuan Road
Private Mansion of Ellis Kadoorie	Municipal Children's Palace
Sassoon House	Peace Hotel, 20 Nanjing Road East
Hardoo's Private Mansion	Meili Garden, Tongren Road
Residence of Du Yuesheng	Dongyu Guesthouse, Donghu Road
Residence of Huang Jinrong	Guilin Park

Shanghai Urban Cultural Relics Tour

Shanghai is not just a metropolitan famous for its prosperous commerce, it is also abundant with high-class cultural relics and historical sites. A look at the cultural relics and historical attractions may be done in two different ways.



1

The Old Town of Shanghai

Once you have set foot on Renmin Road, you are already in the territory of the old Shanghai County seat. The circle formed by Renmin Road and Zhonghua Road was where the old city wall used to stand, and inside the circle was the old town. The city wall has been replaced by roads, but some of the former structures inside the old town still stand.

The most well-known are the Yuyuan Garden and the City God's Temple which, standing next to each other, are all in the northeastcorner of the old town of Shanghai. The people in Shanghai customarily use the name of the City God's Temple for both places. Trolley buses Nos. 11, 16 and 26 and buses Nos. 64 and 66 take visitors to Laobeimen or the Old North Gate from where visitors walk southward to reach the place.

The best time to be at the City God's Temple is between seven or eight in the morning in order to try at the delicacies of a traditional breakfast. Then the visitor may walk over the Nine-Twist Bridge to have tea at the Mid-Lake Pavilion located in a lotus pond. The Yuyuan Garden opens at 8:30 and tourists at this time are scarce, giving the interested visitor time and room to have a close look at the place. A private garden owned by Pan Yunduan, Administration Commissioner of Sichuan during the Ming Dynasty, it is over 400 years old. Small and exquisitely built, its sceneries include rockeries, Ten-Thousand Flower Tower, Happy Fish Pavilion, Spring Heralding Tower, Panoramic View Tower, Splendid Jade Hall and Garden Within Garden which combine to present a model of ancient south China classical gardens with a unique grace and tranquil atmosphere. It must be noted that the garden has what's called a garden stabilizing treasure known as the "Exquisite Jade". Actually a rock from Lake Taihu with beautiful holes, it is believed to date back to the Sui (581-618) and Tang (618-907) dynasties. The tour of the garden usually takes about an hour and half.

Once out of the garden, the visitor comes to the City God's Temple. Recently renovated, it once again has become a worshipping ground. By the temple are plenty of shops selling arts and handicrafts including antiques, jade ware, gold and silver jewellry and local produce. Not far from the temple are the Confucius Temple and White Cloud Temple. Located on Wenmiao Road in southwestern part of the old Shanghai town, the Confucius Temple dates back to the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279). Inside the temple are some ancient buildings such as the Dacheng Hall, the Big Dipper Pavilion, the True Ethic Hall and the Scripture Worshipping Pavilion. Built in 1883, the White Cloud Temple on Fangxie Road outside the West Gate of the old Shanghai town is the birth place of the Quanzhen Sect of Taoism in Shanghai. Worshipped in the temple is a statue of the Jade Emperor. Often Taoist activities and ceremonies are held in the temple. Those interested in antiques may go to Dongtai Road outside the West Gate or Fuyou Road inside the North Gate in the old Shanghai town to look for what may catch their fancy. On these two roads, lined with shops featuring antiques, arts and handicrafts, visitors will get a sense of what the collectors' market in Shanghai is like.

Altogether the City God's Temple tour can be completed within a day or even in half a day.

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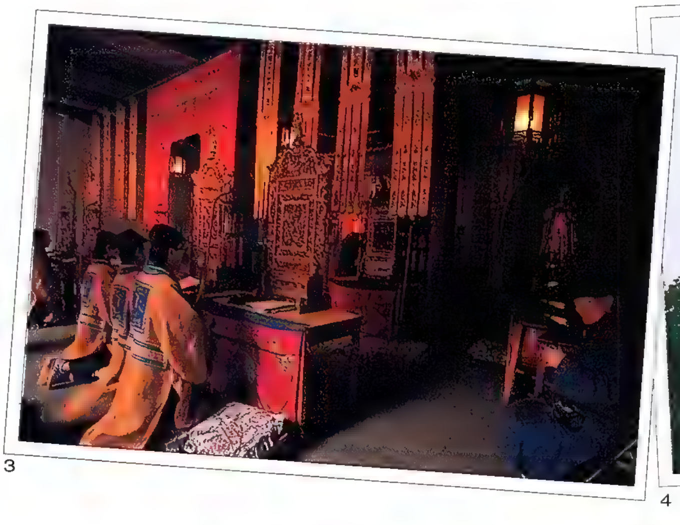
1. The Jade Buddha statue is a treasure stabilizing the temple at the Jade Buddha Temple (by Tang Zaiqing).

2. A Gothic building, the towering Xujiahui Cathedral, gives one a sense of sacredness (by Chan Yat Nin).

3. Taoist monks from the White Cloud Temple during a religious ceremony to the accompaniment of Taoist music (by Chan Yat Nin).

4. The China St. Mary's Hall on top of Sheshan Hill is one of the most esteemed Catholic holy grounds in China (by Chan Yat Nin).



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Religious Attractions Tour

Buddhism has had a long history in Shanghai. In modern history, Shanghai was an important city for the spread of Western religions (Catholicism and Protestantism, for example) in China. Naturally, the place has many temples and churches which tend to concentrate in the western part of the city, giving rise today to a religious attractions tour, which might begin at Longhua Temple, going to Xujiahui Church, Jing'an Church and Jade Buddha Temple.

The Longhua Temple can be reached by taking buses Nos. 41, 44, 56 and 36. Once at the old town of Longhua, the first thing to meet the visitor's eye is the octagonal Longhua Pagoda, 40 metres high with seven storeys. This pavilion type of brick and wood structure is decorated with jingling wind bells on all its eaves. On top of the pagoda, the visitor is rewarded with a view of the high-rises of central Shanghai in the north and the beautiful rural land of south China to the south.

Opposite the pagoda, the Longhua Temple dates back more then 1,750 years. Having experienced prosperity and decay on many occasions, the temple consists of the Hall of the Maitreya Buddha, the Heavenly Kings Hall, the Grand Hall, the Three-Sages Hall, the Hall of Arhats and the towers of bell and drum in Song-dynasty architectural style. Preserved in the temple are a portrait of Sakyamuni after he became a Buddha, more than 7,000 volumes of Buddhist scriptures, a seal bestowed by Emperor Shenzong (r. 1573-1620) of the Ming Dynasty, a gilded two-metre-high bronze statue of Vairocana Buddha and a Thousand-Armed Boddhisattva. Besides this, there are the hundred-year-old peonies and the Longhua Bell which are unique to the temple. On every New Year's Eve, 108 monks and tourists strike the bell to bid goodbye to the old year and usher in the new. In the third month of the lunar calendar, a temple fair is held at Longhua Temple which sees a great fanfare.

Going on Bus No. 44 from the Longhua Temple, one comes to the Catholic church at Xujiahui which once was the largest Catholic parish in China. Xu Guanqi, Shanghai's first Catholic convert and his children, most of whom were Catholics, used to live here. No wonder the place was full of monastries and convents. The Xujiahui Cathedral, built in 1904, still stands as a centre for Catholics in Shanghai today. The cathedral has two opposite bell towers on the east and west which are over 50 metres high. In the cathedral are 19 altars and a Mass hall large enough for 2,500 worshippers.

To go from the cathedral to the Jing'an Temple, one may take the No. 15 bus and get off at West Nanjing Road. The first ever to go up in Shanghai, the temple is said to have been first built during the Three Kingdoms period (220-280). Repairs in recent years have brought more and more Buddhist believers to come and worship, once again making it a busy Buddhist holy ground. The most valuable object in the temple is the huge bell, cast in 1183,with more than 3,000 kilogrammes of copper. A stone tablet carved with characters in the hand of Song-dynasty Emperor Guangzong (r. 1190-1194) is inlaid in the wall of the temple. As well as the temple fair held on the eighth day of the fourth lunar month, another important Buddhist religious event is the secret teaching session which always attracts a great deal of disciples whenever it occurs.

Devoted Buddhist believers should go and visit the Jade Buddha Temple at Jiangning and Anyuan roads which can be reached by trolley buses Nos. 16, 19 and 24 and buses Nos. 54, 68 and 76. To go from the Jing'an Temple, the No. 76 bus provides the most convenient route.

Right inside a busy downtown district, the Zen temple is small in scale. The Jade Buddha Tower, which is the main structure in the temple, houses two jade Sakyamuni statues brought to the site from Myanmar. The reclining one is about 90 centimetres long and the sitting one is 190 centimetres tall. Both shining jade statues show the Buddha with a kindly expression.

Western Suburb Tour

The two counties of Songjiang and Qingpu and the District of Jiading spread out from south to north, for ming the western suburbs of Shanghai. Since they became part of the mainland earlier than the urban districts, they enjoy a longer history. Their rich resources of sites of historical interest, beautiful hills and lakes and a host of modern tourist facilities that have been recently built constitute an ideal area for holiday-making in Shanghai. To see the two counties and one district, the visitor may need to spend two to three days, either by going back to the urban area or staying at the counties for the night.

Songjiang — The County Once Governed Shanghai

Hopping onto a bus at the West Area Bus Depot at 240 North Caobei Road, in southwestern suburban Shanghai, one arrives at Songjiang in under an hour. One of the oldest towns in Shanghai, Songjiang was called Huating County during the reign of Tianbao (742-756) of the Tang Dynasty. It became the site of Songjiang County during the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) and its jurisdiction included Shanghai. Today in this ancient town there are many ancient

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5. The Square Pagoda at Songjiang (by Chan Yat Nin)

6. The magnificent-looking Grand View Garden by Dianshan Lake (by Chan Yat Nin)

7. A barbecue site by Dingshan Lake (by Chan Yat Nin) sites, arched bridges over streams and roads paved with stone slabs, typical of a sout China town with a long history. The Square Pagoda in the southeast corner of the town i one of the most famous spots of historical interest. The pagoda was first built during th Five Dynasties period (907-960) and rebuilt during the Song Dynasty (960-1279). Th square body of this nine-storey and 48.5-metre-high structure give it the name of Squar Pagoda. The pagoda we see today is of Song Dynasty architectural style and still contain Song Dynasty murals of the Buddha. Though more than 880 years have passed, the *nan* woo pillars supporting the pagoda are still intact. In the ancient town of Songjiang stands Shanghai's oldest structure — a stone tablet erected in 895, carved with the complete text of th Dharani Sutra. The tablet is 9.3 metres high with 21 tiers. Apart from the scripture, also carve are Buddhist images of elephants, lions and waves.

After visiting Songjiang, the visitor may go, along the Husong Highway, to Sheshan Hill, on top of which stands the China St. Mary's Hall. A Catholic church, the place hosts a grand ceremony in memory of the Virgin Mary every May and thousands of people of Catholic faith from neighbouring provinces come to take part in the event.

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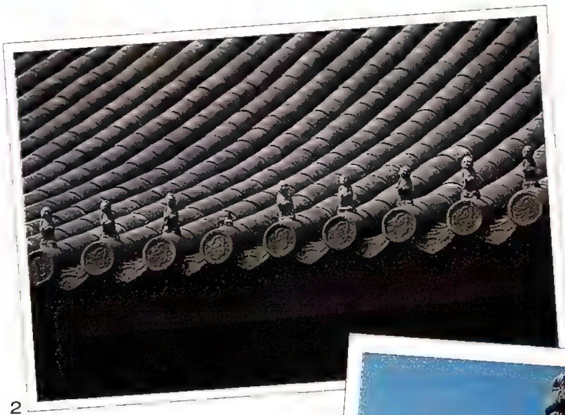

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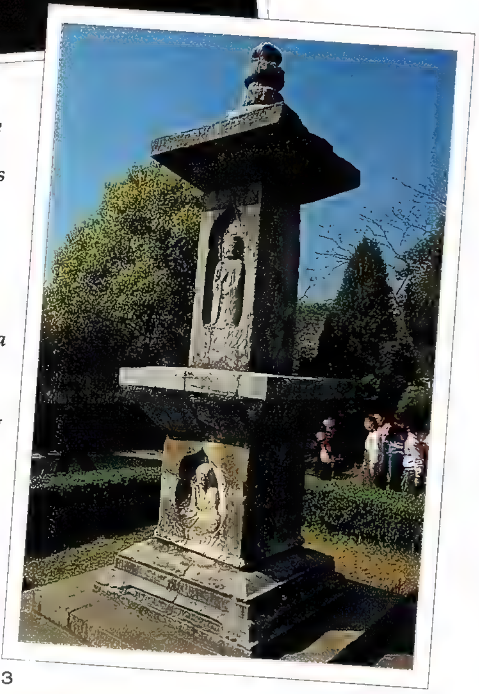

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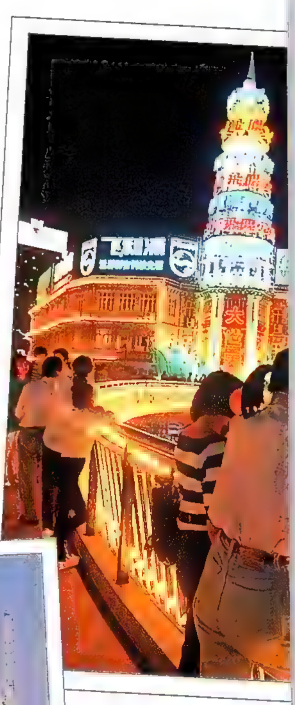

Dianshan Lake in Qingpu — Shanghai's Largest Scenic Area

A dozen kilometres west of Sheshan Hill is the boundary of Qingpu County, which, amongst other things, is known for the Songze and Fuquan Hill ancient cultural sites dating from the Neolithic Age to the Western Zhou (c. 11th century-770 B.C.). The Grand View Garden and Fork Club and other tourist attractions built at the Dianshan Lake Scenic Area have made the place very attractive to tourists in Shanghai. The county seat, 42 kilometres from Shanghai's urban districts is an ancient town embraced by water on all four sides. The Qushu (Crooked Water Garden in the northeastern part of the town is one of the most famous gardens in Shanghai. Erected in 1745, the garden was built with a lake at its centre. Such structures as the Sunlight Greeting Pavilion, Happy Rain Bridge, Moonlight Pavilion and Sunset Tower, connected by long corridors and embellished with rockeries, aged pines and vines, spread along the lakeside. It is indeed a quiet and beautiful spot.

Eight kilometres west of the county seat of Qingpu is another ancient town called Zhujiajiao, known for its water town scenery typical in regions south of the Yangtse River. The streets here are lined up with ancient-style shops and on the river bank are residential houses in the Qing-dynasty architectural style. The Setting-the-Fish-Free Bridge built in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) is the oldest bridge in Shanghai.

Dianshan Lake is west of Zhujiajiao Town. From the town, buses running on the Qingpu-Shangta Road drive for a dozen kilometres until they pull in at the last stop at Shangta, the centre of the Dianshan Lake Scenic Area. There are also buses

1. The ancient theatre inside the Confucius Temple in Jiading is known for its exquisite carvings (by Chan Yat Nin)

2. Elegant little pottery figures decorate the roof-top of the Main Hall at the Confucius Temple in Jiading (by Chan Yat Nin).

3. A Song-dynasty stone pagoda in the Autumn Glow Garden

4. It is most exciting to ride on the roller-coaster at theJinjiang Amusement Park (by Xie Guanghui).

5. The Great World is a nightclub for the common folk of Shanghai (by Xie Guanghui).

6. It is a novel experience to watch equine contests at the JinjiangAmusement Park (by Xie Guanghui).

7. The inner decoration of the famous Westem restaurant, the Red House (by Tang Zaiqing) oing from Shanghai city proper to this stop and the entire distance is 64 ilometres. The largest scenic area in suburban Shanghai, it features a water ports park, swimming pools, camping sites, the Grand View Garden, a golf ourse, etc. Built according to descriptions in the classical novel *A Dream of ed Mansions*, the Grand View Garden consists of three groups of architecure: the Yihong Courtyard, Xiaoxiang Residence and Xiurenmude Hall, inluding the Grand View Tower, Hengwu Courtyard, the Theatre, Qinfang avilion and Daoxiang Village.

Also by the Dianshan Lake, the Fork International Rafting Club is a nore expensive tourist place. Occupying an area of nearly 11 hectares, he club includes KTV facilities, a sauna, beach volleyball grounds, swimming pools and restaurants serving both Chinese and Western food. The best facilities of all, however, are the 50 classy five-person water-skiing leisure boats. Since a club membership costs US$10,000, the club is described as the "ivory tower" of the consumer world of Shanghai.

For visitors with a particular interest in ancient Chinese bridges, Jinze Town not far from the lake is a must. On an area of half a square kilometre, the town has 21 bridges. Interestingly, all the bridges here have temples and all the temples are built with bridges.

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Jiading's Confucius Temple and Dragon Pool

Winding up a trip to Dianshan Lake, visitors night go further north and after 40 kilometres vill arrive at Jiading, the most northwestern own of Shanghai. Already a town during the Zhou Dynasty, it grew into a county during the Qin period from 221 to 207 B.C. Of the many sites of historical interest still preserved to this day are he Guyi Garden, Autumn Glow Garden, Confucius Temple, Nanxiang Brick Pagoda, and so on.

In Jiading District, a recent tourist addition is the Liuhe Island Folk Custom Holiday Village. Surrounded on three sides by the ancient Liuhe River, the island is slightly more than 76 hectares in size, with orchards, pastures and children's camping sites. Visitors can rent a boat to drift on the river, go fishing or be guests at farmers' homes, where they can see how farmers fluff cotton, spin cloth on a wooden loom operated by hand or try doing things unusual to urban life, such as how to pedal a waterwheel, walk on stilts and push a wheelbarrow.

A Bird's-Eye View Tour

Those visitors who are in Shanghai on return trips will not fail to notice the physical changes that have taken place in Shanghai in the past few years. These changes have offered new ways to tour Shanghai. The new high-rises, including not only buildings but also bridges and the TV tower, now offer the visitor panoramic views of the city. For those in a hurry, half a day will be fine. If you have just finished seeing the old Shanghai town, you are pretty near the Nanpu Bridge, which is the third largest cable-braced bridge in the world. One end of the bridge is near the Sanshan Guild Hall. The elevator at the bridge end takes the visitor to the pedestrian walkway on the bridge. This advantageous point offers a nice view of both Pudong and Puxi or districts on both banks of the Huangpu River. Coming down from the bridge, the visitor is advised to take a taxi for time's sake, though many buses have their terminuses at the end of the bridge. Crossing the bridge to the east bank, the South Pudong Road leads to Lujiazui, on whose ground stands the towering Pearl of the Orient — the TV tower which, at a height of 468 metres, is the tallest building in Asia. Though not yet fully open to the public, this bird's-eye view of Shanghai is soon to be a tourist attraction. From here, going along the Pudong Avenue, one comes to Yangpu Bridge which is the largest cable-braced bridge in the world. Like the Nanpu Bridge, elevators here take visitors to the bridge's surface. One may choose to take a quick look at the bridge by driving in a car, although no stopping is allowed on the bridge. Then, at the west end of the bridge, which joints with the Inner Circle Road, one can move onto the north-south Tibet Road to go to the People's Square. Recently rebuilt,the large park like square is home to the Civic Tower, the new Shanghai Museum, Shanghai Theatre, a large-size music fountain and an underground shopping mall. A quick look at the square may be completed in half an hour, but it takes at least half a day to see the museum and do some shopping.The newly completed subway in Shanghai is aimed at easing Shanghai's communications. Naturally the People's Square is the site of one of the stops. Thus, visitors may go and get a ride on the subway train to Xujiahui Square and take a look at the new face of the district, or to the Gubei District to see how real estate business is booming as large groups of villa houses are going up and being sold, or get off at the stop at Huaihai Road to see how people in Shanghai do their shopping.

These tourist routes suggested so far cannot include all the tourist attractions in Shanghai. The following are some of the places that visitors can go.

7

A Nightclub

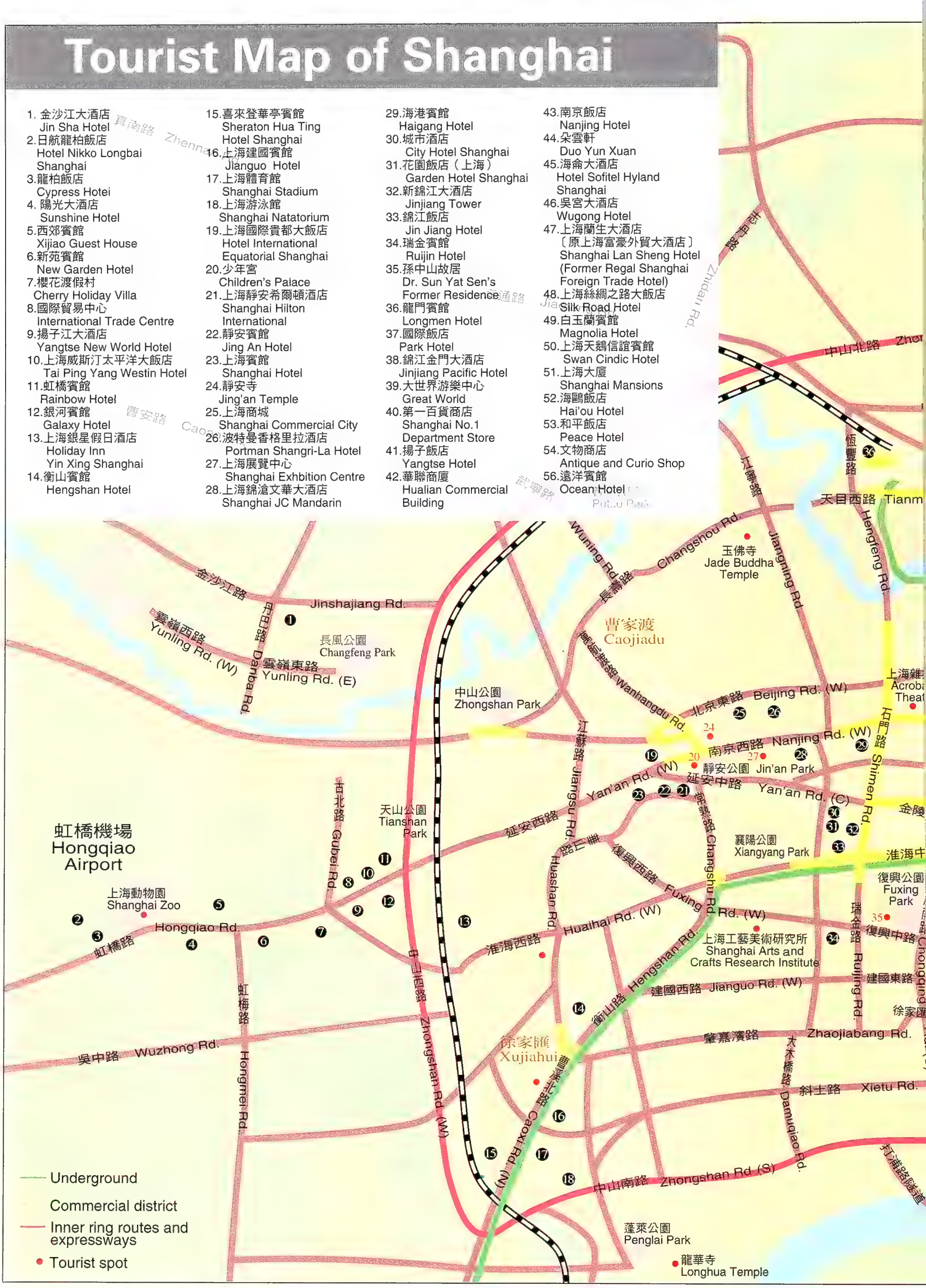
After 8:00 p.m., one can go and enjoy a performance by a traditional jazz band at the Peace Hotel, go and dance disco style at JJ Disco Square on Yan'an Road. If you want to see a nightclub where residents in Shanghai have fun, the 70-year-old Great World is a must. At the crossing of East Yan'an and Xizang roads, the Great World features folk variety shows on the first floor, different kinds of operas, such as the Hu opera, Yue opera, Peking opera, Kunqu opera, Wuxi opera and Huai opera or farce shows, magic shows, acrobatics, or other local art shows alternating on the second floor. The third floor is where people come and play games and bowling and on the fourth floor there is a conservatory, a dance hall, a coffee shop and a music teahouse.

When hungry, folk delicacies particular to Shanghai should not be missed. Places to go include three "food streets". The Yunnan Road is full of small food stands operating from early evening till late at night. The Zhapu Road north of the Suzhou River is known for well-built restaurants which operate all day and night and where food is naturally a little expensive. Huanghe Road is somewhere between the two.

Translated by Huang Youyi

Tourist Map of Shanghai

1. 金沙江大酒店 Jin Sha Hotel
2. 日航龍柏飯店 Hotel Nikko Longbai Shanghai
3. 龍柏飯店 Cypress Hotel
4. 陽光大酒店 Sunshine Hotel
5. 西郊賓館 Xijiao Guest House
6. 新苑賓館 New Garden Hotel
7. 櫻花渡假村 Cherry Holiday Villa
8. 國際貿易中心 International Trade Centre
9. 揚子江大酒店 Yangtse New World Hotel
10. 上海威斯汀太平洋大飯店 Tai Ping Yang Westin Hotel
11. 虹橋賓館 Rainbow Hotel
12. 銀河賓館 Galaxy Hotel
13. 上海銀星假日酒店 Holiday Inn Yin Xing Shanghai
14. 衡山賓館 Hengshan Hotel
15. 喜來登華亭賓館 Sheraton Hua Ting Hotel Shanghai
16. 上海建國賓館 Jianguo Hotel
17. 上海體育館 Shanghai Stadium
18. 上海游泳館 Shanghai Natatorium
19. 上海國際貴都大飯店 Hotel International Equatorial Shanghai
20. 少年宮 Children's Palace
21. 上海靜安希爾頓酒店 Shanghai Hilton International
22. 靜安賓館 Jing An Hotel
23. 上海賓館 Shanghai Hotel
24. 靜安寺 Jing'an Temple
25. 上海商城 Shanghai Commercial City
26. 波特曼香格里拉酒店 Portman Shangri-La Hotel
27. 上海展覽中心 Shanghai Exhbition Centre
28. 上海錦滄文華大酒店 Shanghai JC Mandarin
29. 海港賓館 Haigang Hotel
30. 城市酒店 City Hotel Shanghai
31. 花園飯店（上海） Garden Hotel Shanghai
32. 新錦江大酒店 Jinjiang Tower
33. 錦江飯店 Jin Jiang Hotel
34. 瑞金賓館 Ruijin Hotel
35. 孫中山故居 Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Former Residence
36. 龍門賓館 Longmen Hotel
37. 國際飯店 Park Hotel
38. 錦江金門大酒店 Jinjiang Pacific Hotel
39. 大世界游樂中心 Great World
40. 第一百貨商店 Shanghai No.1 Department Store
41. 揚子飯店 Yangtse Hotel
42. 華聯商廈 Hualian Commercial Building
43. 南京飯店 Nanjing Hotel
44. 朵雲軒 Duo Yun Xuan
45. 海侖大酒店 Hotel Sofitel Hyland Shanghai
46. 吳宮大酒店 Wugong Hotel
47. 上海蘭生大酒店〔原上海富豪外貿大酒店〕 Shanghai Lan Sheng Hotel (Former Regal Shanghai Foreign Trade Hotel)
48. 上海絲綢之路大飯店 Silk Road Hotel
49. 白玉蘭賓館 Magnolia Hotel
50. 上海天鵝信誼賓館 Swan Cindic Hotel
51. 上海大廈 Shanghai Mansions
52. 海鷗飯店 Hai'ou Hotel
53. 和平飯店 Peace Hotel
54. 文物商店 Antique and Curio Shop
56. 遠洋賓館 Ocean Hotel



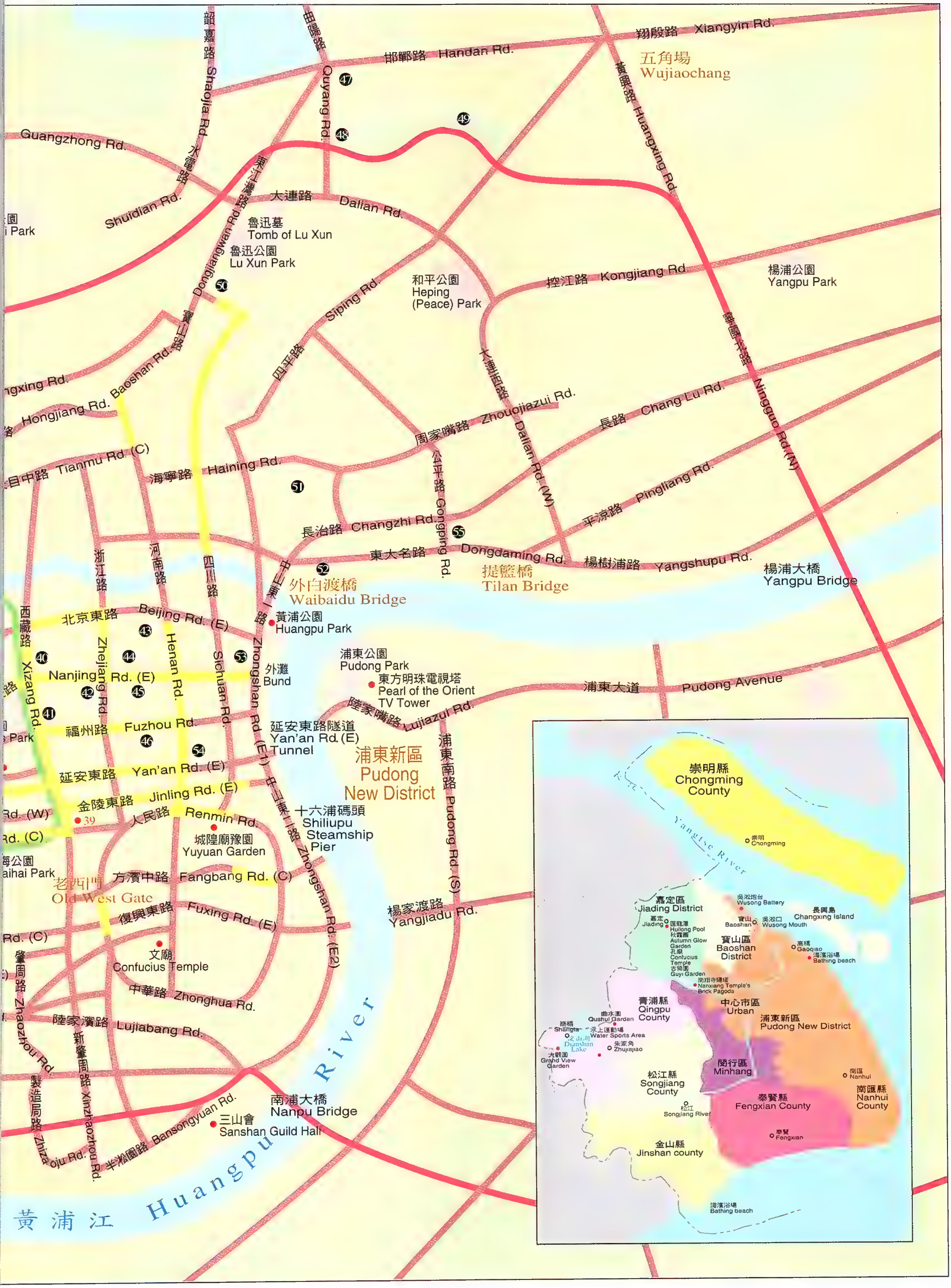
虹橋機場
Hongqiao Airport
上海動物園
Shanghai Zoo
Hongqiao Rd.
虹橋路
金沙江路
Jinshajiang Rd.
丹巴路
Danba Rd.
雲嶺西路
Yunling Rd. (W)
雲嶺東路
Yunling Rd. (E)
長風公園
Changfeng Park
中山公園
Zhongshan Park
天山公園
Tianshan Park
古北路
Gubei Rd.
虹梅路
Hongmei Rd.
吳中路
Wuzhong Rd.
中山西路
Zhongshan Rd. (W)
漕溪北路
Caoxi Rd. (N)
徐家匯
Xujiahui
曹家渡
Caojiadu
萬航渡路
Wanhangdu Rd.
長壽路
Changshou Rd.
武寧路
Wuning Rd.
玉佛寺
Jade Buddha Temple
江寧路
Jiangning Rd.
恆豐路
Hengfeng Rd.
天目西路
Tianm
中山北路
Zhon
志丹路
Zhidan Rd.
北京東路
Beijing Rd. (W)
南京西路
Nanjing Rd. (W)
靜安公園
Jin'an Park
延安中路
Yan'an Rd. (C)
延安西路
Yan'an Rd. (W)
江蘇路
Jiangsu Rd.
華山路
Huashan Rd.
常熟路
Changshu Rd.
石門路
Shimen Rd.
上海雜
Acroba
Theat
金陵
淮海中
襄陽公園
Xiangyang Park
復興西路
Fuxing
復興公園
Fuxing Park
復興中路
Rd. (W)
淮海西路
Huaihai Rd. (W)
上海工藝美術研究所
Shanghai Arts and Crafts Research Institute
衡山路
Hengshan Rd.
建國西路
Jianguo Rd. (W)
建國東路
瑞金路
Ruijing Rd.
重慶
Chongqing
徐家匯
肇嘉濱路
Zhaojiabang Rd.
大木橋路
Damuqiao Rd.
斜土路
Xietu Rd.
中山南路
Zhongshan Rd (S)
打浦路隧道
蓬萊公園
Penglai Park
龍華寺
Longhua Temple

— Underground

Commercial district

— Inner ring routes and expressways

● Tourist spot


翔殷路 Xiangyin Rd.
邯鄲路 Handan Rd.
五角場
Wujiaochang
黃興路 Huangxing Rd.
韶嘉路 Shaojia Rd.
曲陽路 Quyang Rd.
47
48
49
Guangzhong Rd.
水電路
Shuidian Rd.
東江灣路
大連路 Dalian Rd.
Park
魯迅墓
Tomb of Lu Xun
魯迅公園
Lu Xun Park
Dongjiangwan Rd.
50
和平公園
Heping
(Peace) Park
控江路 Kongjiang Rd.
楊浦公園
Yangpu Park
Siping Rd.
寶山路
Baoshan Rd.
四平路
大連西路
Zhoujiazui Rd.
寧國北路
Ningguo Rd.(N)
ngxing Rd.
Hongjiang Rd.
周家嘴路
長路 Chang Lu Rd.
Tianmu Rd. (C)
目中路
海寧路 Haining Rd.
51
公平路
Dalian Rd. (W)
Pingliang Rd.
平涼路
長治路 Changzhi Rd.
Gongping Rd.
55
東大名路 Dongdaming Rd.
楊樹浦路 Yangshupu Rd.
浙江路
河南路
四川路
中山東一路
52
外白渡橋
Waibaidu Bridge
提籃橋
Tilan Bridge
楊浦大橋
Yangpu Bridge
西藏路
北京東路 Beijing Rd. (E)
黃浦公園
Huangpu Park
43
40
44
Zhejiang Rd.
Henan Rd.
Sichuan Rd.
53
外灘
Bund
浦東公園
Pudong Park
東方明珠電視塔
Pearl of the Orient
TV Tower
Xizang Rd.
Nanjing Rd. (E)
42
45
Zhongshan Rd (E1)
浦東大道 Pudong Avenue
41
陸家嘴路 Lujiazui Rd.
Park
福州路 Fuzhou Rd.
46
54
延安東路隧道
Yan'an Rd. (E)
Tunnel
浦東新區
Pudong
New District
延安東路 Yan'an Rd. (E)
浦東南路
金陵東路 Jinling Rd. (E)
Rd. (W)
39
人民路 Renmin Rd.
十六浦碼頭
Shiliupu
Steamship
Pier
中山東二路
Rd. (C)
城隍廟豫園
Yuyuan Garden
Pudong Rd (S)
海公園
aihai Park
老西門
Old West Gate
方濱中路 Fangbang Rd. (C)
Zhongshan Rd. (E2)
復興東路 Fuxing Rd. (E)
楊家渡路
Yangjiadu Rd.
Rd. (C)
文廟
Confucius Temple
肇周路
中華路 Zhonghua Rd.
陸家濱路 Lujiabang Rd.
新肇周路
Zhaozhou Rd.
製造局路
Xinzhaozhou Rd.
Zhizaoju Rd.
River
南浦大橋
Nanpu Bridge
Bansongyuan Rd.
三山會
Sanshan Guild Hall
半松園路
黃 浦 江 Huangpu
崇明縣
Chongming
County
長江
Yangtse River
崇明
Chongming
嘉定區
Jiading District
嘉定
Jiading
匯龍潭
Huilong Pool
秋霞圃
Autumn Glow
Garden
孔廟
Confucius
Temple
古猗園
Guyi Garden
吳淞炮台
Wusong Battery
寶山
Baoshan
吳淞口
Wusong Mouth
長興島
Changxing Island
寶山區
Baoshan
District
高橋
Gaoqiao
海濱浴場
Bathing beach
南翔寺磚塔
Nanxiang Temple's
Brick Pagoda
青浦縣
Qingpu
County
中心市區
Urban
浦東新區
Pudong New District
曲水園
Qushui Garden
商榻
Shangta
水上運動場
Water Sports Area
淀山湖
Dianshan
Lake
朱家角
Zhujiajiao
大觀園
Grand View
Garden
閔行區
Minhang
南匯
Nanhui
南匯縣
Nanhui
County
松江縣
Songjiang
County
松江
Songjiang River
奉賢縣
Fengxian County
奉賢
Fengxian
金山縣
Jinshan county
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Bathing beach

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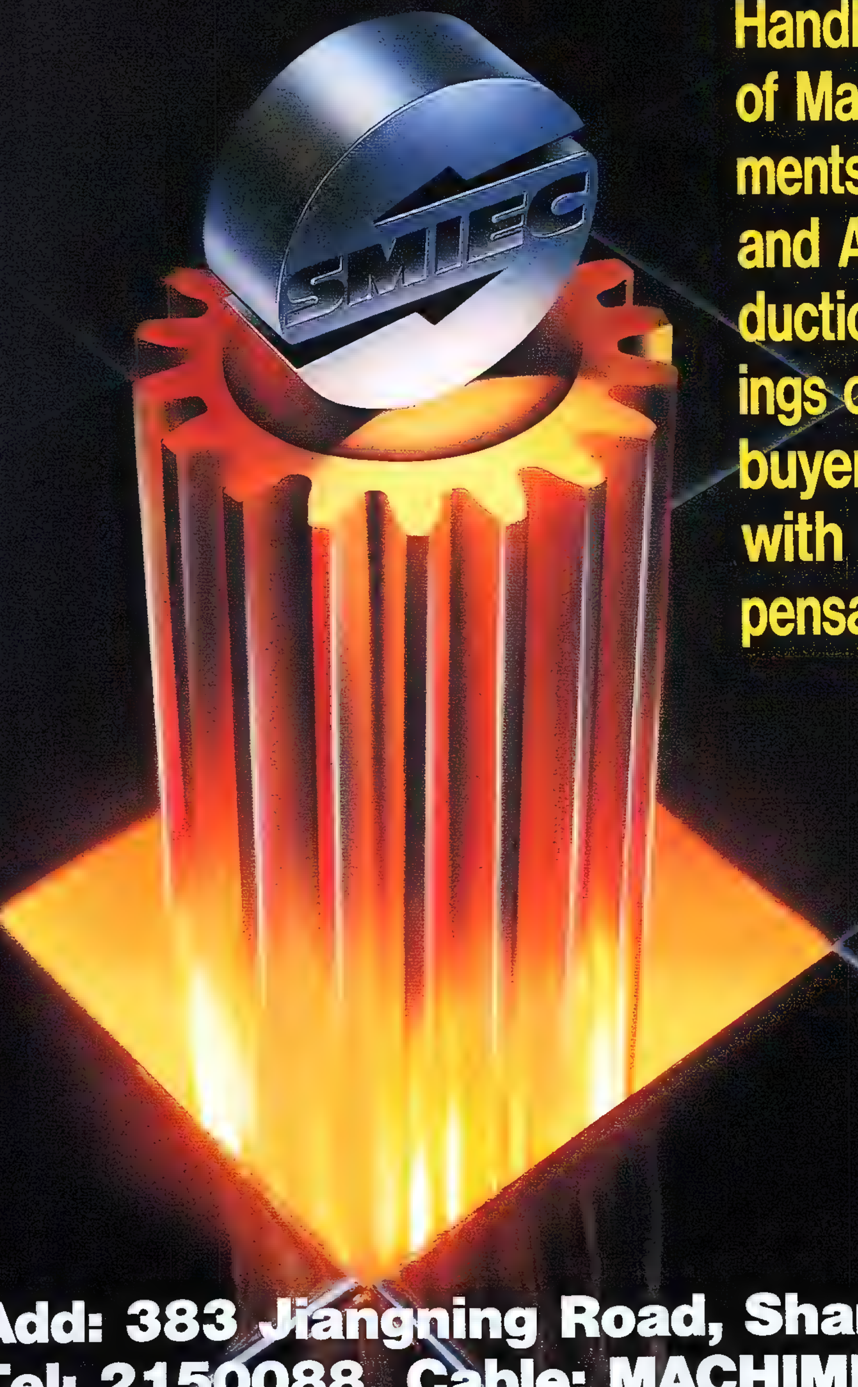

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A Catholic church towers among the trees coated with silver-white rime fog (by Lin Haiwen).

The villages of the Korean nationality along the Songhua River are also a world of silver-white rime fog (by Nie Fuyin).

Rime fog in the countryside has its peculiarities (by Zuo Qicheng).

北國水色

Jilin's Songhua Lake and the Songhua River

ARTICLE BY
HAI WEN &
BAO XIU

The Songhua River, which originates from the Changbai Mountains, flows from southeast to northwest through Jilin Province. When it nears the city of Jilin, it abruptly forms the large Songhua Lake. The waters that overflow the lake continue their way west and then meander leisurely and gracefully through the urban area of Jilin. Beautified by both the river and the lake, the city looks fresh and pretty. During the icy winter, the river sends out rolls and rolls of mist which spread out and decorate the herbs and plants, forming a wonderful and romantic scenery of crystal white. Thus the Rime Fog Festival has come into being.

Songhua Lake

Located 24 kilometres from the centre of the city of Jilin, Songhua Lake was formerly not a lake but a short tract of the Songhua River. In 1942, the Japanese who had invaded China constructed the electricity-generating dam and thus blocked the rushing flow, causing the water level to rise over 70 metres and forming a 500-square-kilometre lake which fills the vast valley over 200 kilometres long from the Fengman area up to Hualin.

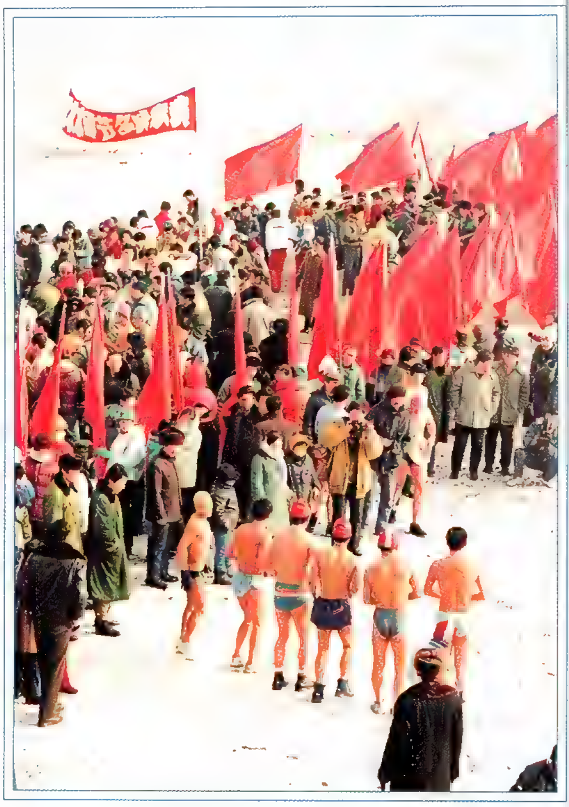
As one of the three lakes to be highly developed in China, Songhua Lake enjoys the same fame as Taihu Lake and Dongting Lake. The lake abounds with fish such as culters, carp, and turtles. The culter, used to be tribute to the Qing emperor, is a special product of Songhua Lake. The undulating mountains covered with thick forest around the lake produce not only timber, but hundreds of medicinal herbs and fruits such as ginseng, mountain grapes, hickory nuts, hazelnuts and mushrooms.

The scenery on the lake varies with the seasons. It is sunny in spring and the wind is pleasant. The trees on the hills along the lake are shining fresh green, dotted with pink peach blossoms, white pear and plum blossoms, scattered everywhere on the hills. It is a pleasure to roam a boat in the breeze and enjoy the enchanting spring scenery – a scenery superior to that in May with continuous rainy days in the areas south of the Yangtse River.

In summer, Songhua Lake presents a scene of dense green: green waters surrounded with green hills. The cool and fresh water and the clean and slightly sloping sand beach offer ideal baths to the visitors. Sunny as it is, it is not so hot here as in Central China. If you spend the night in the mountain villas, you have to cover yourself with a thick quilt! No doubt, it is best to pass the hot summer here.

Songhua Lake in winter is shielded under thick snow and ice. But there are still visitors: Some are skating, some surfing on the ice and others riding sleds. Another kind of pleasure is to watch those fishing through the holes made in the ice surface.

A winter swimming show (by Zou Yi)



Children in Jilin are fond of snowman making (by Chang Jingwen).

Dog-drawn sleds ready to take up visitors (by Zou Yi)

A risky snap (by Kong Tao)

Even the hat and muffler of this old man are rime-fogged (by Yang Yankang).

Yet autumn is the best season to see the beauty of Songhua Lake. As soon as autumn comes in September, the autumnal wind helps to turn all the green mountains and hills into a colourful piece of brocade. If the visitors take a boat and roam about the lake at this time of the year, they will be enchanted by the kaleidoscopic scenery of the lake and the hills.

In recent years, the city's tourism departments have developed some of the important scenic areas, such as the Five Tiger Island and the Reclining Dragon Pool. At these spots, there are golden sand beaches, tranquil pavilions connected by corridors, and steep cliffs.

Perhaps a tract of lake bank known as "Stone Dragon Cliff" is more interesting. The stone bank with a length of 6 kilometres is almost as magnificent as an ancient city wall. It is composed of six-sided black stone columns, looking like a great number of huge chopsticks tied together which stand upright along the lake. The stone have kept their natural length, some longer and others shorter, but they are in good order, as if they were artificially arranged.

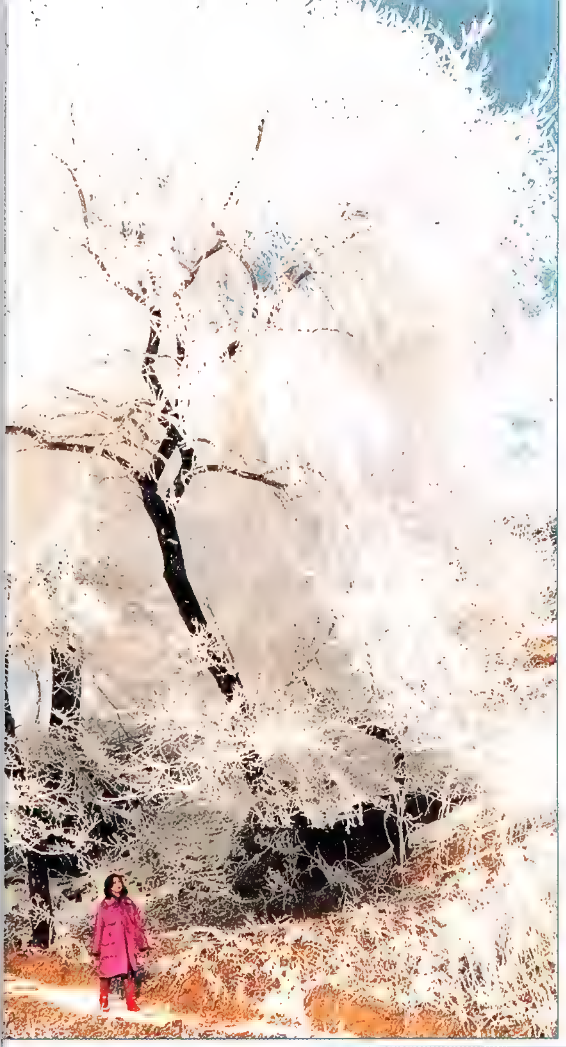
Drifting About Songhua Lake

Not far from the dam is an mid-lake islet known as the Golden Tortoise Islet. When in high tide, the islet has an area of only dozens of square metres. With birds chirping in green woods, it is one of the chief places for visitors to take a short rest and watch the landscapes around.

The Indigo Dragon Mountain Village in the township of Wangqi, located southeast of the Fengman Dam, is a tourist spot opened up in recent years. Surrounded by water on three sides, the village, which can accommodate about 500 visitors, boasts densely planted trees and a vast and even beach. The buildings there are particularly laid out with independent villas scattered in the woods. Of these villas, the bigger ones can house dozens of people, while the small ones can host only one person.

A winter camping team formed by teenagers from Shenyang (by Yang Yankang).

People gather at the riverside to see rime fog early in the morning (by Chen Xiaowei).



The "silver flowers" on the trees are as beautiful as fresh flowers (by Lin Haiwen).

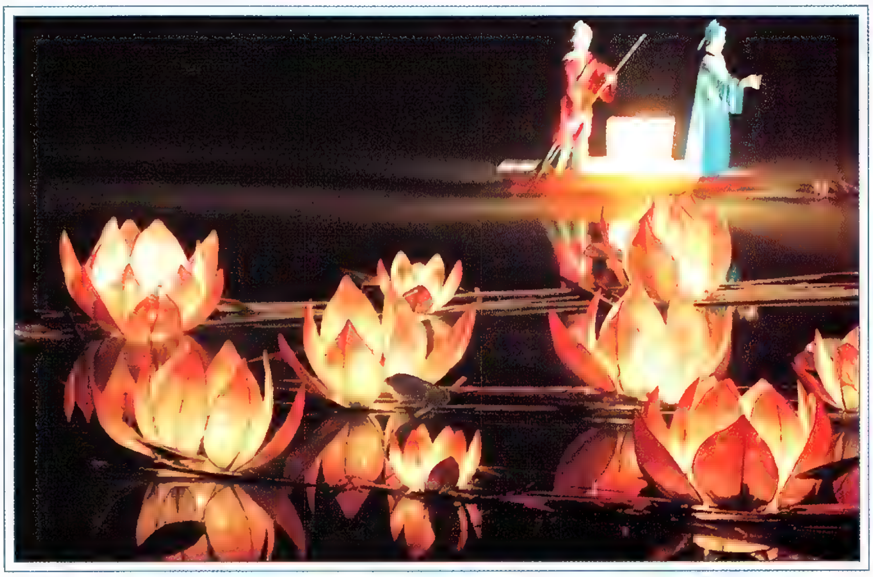
Besides, there are a fishing pool, a swimming pool, a dance hall, tennis courts, a bonfire area, food stores, cafes, a tape-showing hall, a beauty salon, and a fish exhibition room. As well as these, there are luxurious boats and yachts, two-man hand-driven boats and one-man inflatable boats – all at the disposal of the tourists who take lodgings here.

The Five Tiger Island and the Reclining Dragon pool

Located 5.5 kilometres from Fengman, the Five Tiger Island looks like five tigers with their heads protruding into the water in all directions, thus forming quiet natural gulfs, whose sand beaches are natural bathing places. Facilities on the island include a peak-connecting bridge, a lake-watching terrace, restaurants and all kinds of recreational facilities.

It is only a 30-minute walk to get to the Reclining Dragon Pool Scenic Area from the Five Tiger Island. Two mountain ridges protrude into the lake in a pincer's shape forming a natural harbour – the Reclining Dragon Pool. The scenic sights on the mountain are the Horror Valley, the Gigantic Rock and centuries-old pines on top of the peak. The Gigantic Rock and the ancient pines are worth seeing.

Fireworks in the sky and lanterns on the river mark the climax of the festival (by Zou Qicheng).



Lotus-shaped lanterns and boat lanterns floating along the river (by Lin Haiwen)

Winter fishing on Songhua Lake (by Yang Yankang).

A bird's-eye view of Five Tiger Island (by Lin Haiwen).

The fields along the river present charming scenery in autumn (by Zhang Yating).

The Songhua River

The Songhua River is the short form of the Manchu name "Songali Ula", meaning the "Heavenly River", because it originates from Tianchi (Heavenly Lake) in the Changbai Mountains. The upper reaches of the river is known as the Second Songhua River. It flows from southeast to northwest, passing almost the whole of Jilin Province, and then joins the Nenjiang River before it enters Heilongjiang Province. Its lower reaches is called the First Songhua River. With a total length of 1,927 kilometres, the Songhua River is the fourth longest river in China, after the Yangtse River, the Yellow River and the Zhujiang River.

After it deposits some of its silt at Songhua Lake when it passes through the lake, and then the Fengman Dam, the Songhua River becomes clearer, cleaner and much milder. It meanders its way at a slow and graceful pace through the urban area of the city of Jilin, forming an S-shaped curve when seen from the air.

Silver-White "Flowers" on Trees

The Songhua River adds many charms to the city of Jilin, and what appeals most to the people is the miraculous sight of the rime fog.

The formation of the rime fog is closely related to the particular climatic conditions in Jilin. As the temperature in winter is very low, the water of the Songhua River, after passing through the hydraulic generators of the Fengman Reservoir, gets warmer and sends out hot vapour, which, drifting over the city and covering the ice-cold herbs and plants, freezes at once into delicate frost flowers. When the frost flowers get thicker and thicker, they form rime fog.

During the severe winter when the rime fog is in its best forms, attractive activities such as "Setting off Fireworks" and "Lighting River Lanterns" take place in Jilin.

Lighting River Lanterns has a history of more than 200 years in Jilin – a tradition that is said to have originated from India. Formerly it was a traditional activity in memory of the ancestors and consoling the souls of the diseased, but today it is a festive activity carried out as popularly as the Dragon Lantern Dance and the Lion Dance.

When night sets in, with the popping of firecrackers, dozens of decorated boats with lit-up lanterns appear on the river. Looking towards the upper parts of the river, one will see a dense flock of " fireflies" floating downstream. When they come near, they look like a "lantern stream" lighting up the river surface. Colourful lanterns in variegated shapes floating down the river is really a magnificent sight.

At the same time, the fireworks prepared by the municipal government soar to the skies, lighting the night sky into colourful patterns. In the street along the river, many members of the waist-drum teams with lanterns in their hands, beat drums and gongs. The sky, the earth and the river immediately are converged into a carnival.

Immersed in the ecstasies, all the participants have forgotten the severe cold at 30°C below zero.

Translated by Gu Weizhou

Summer is the busy tourist season on the lake (by Zou Qicheng).

An earth-shaking event when the Fengman Reservoir opens its sluice to release the floodwater (by Zou Qicheng).

The European-style villas are one of the features of the Songhua Lake Scenic Area (by Zou Qicheng).

A Tourist Guide to the Riverside City Jilin

TEXT BY TIAN FU

1

Songhua Lake Tour

Songhua Lake is located 24 kilometres from the city proper of Jilin. One can take Bus No. 9 or No. 33 to the lake's Fengman Pier, where boats of all sizes are available. For a cruise of the lake, there are regular voyages from the Fengman Pier: once daily to Ailin and every half an hour to Indigo Dragon Mountain Village, Jingui (Golden Tortoise) Islet, Five Tiger Island and Wolong (Reclining Dragon) Pool. One can also hire a speedboat to make a round-the-lake cruise to many secluded spots such as Bailong (White Dragon) Bay at Wangqi Town's Dashi Village, where one can enjoy the unspoilt and quite bay — an ideal site for angling, picnics or camping.

Songhua River Tour

A veritable riverside city, Jilin is cut into three sections by the Songhua River which threads through the city in an "S" shape. Six bridges of different styles span the river. Along the river there are restaurants and small amusement parks.

Ski Sites

Beishan Mountain, Songhua Ski Range and Zhuque Mountain in the city area becomes a tourists' paradise in winter. In these sites tourists can ski, ride on sleds down a 100-metre-high slope, or enjoy ice-surfing on the frozen Songhua Lake. Breaking ice for fishing in the lake is good fun in winter.

2

Rime Fog Appreciation

In Jilin, a grand Rime Fog and Ice Festival is held at the close or the beginning of the year, lasting some 20 days. Major items to celebrate the festival include rime fog appreciation, setting off lanterns on the river, watching ice lanterns and winter sports competitions.

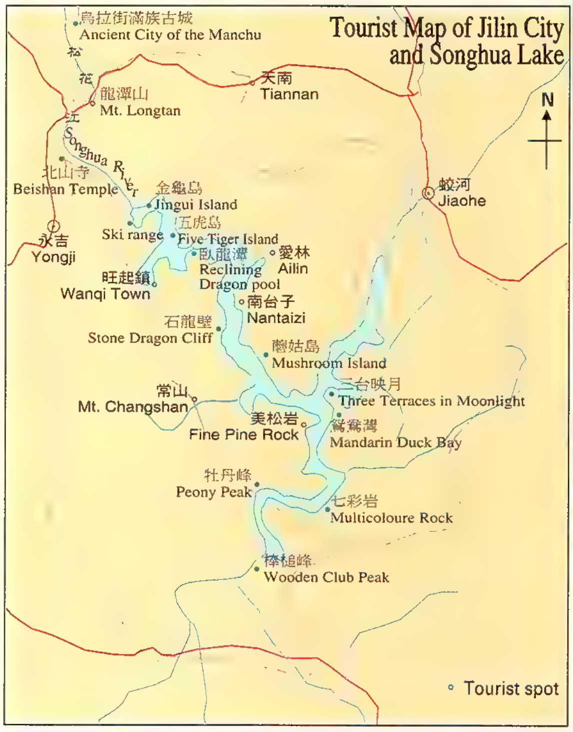
Other Tourist Spots

Beishan Temple On the 28th day of the fourth lunar month every year, a grand temple fair is held by pilgrims from Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces at a site on Beishan.

Longtan (Dragon Pool) Ancient City This walled city erected on Longtan Mountain in the urban district was once served as a barracks for the Kingdom of Gaogouli.

Confucius Temple Located in the city proper, Jilin's Confucius Temple, built between 1736 and 1795 is the biggest of its kind in Northeast China.

Catholic Church Standing on the western side of the bridge at Songjiang Road in the urban area, this church is a typical Gothic structure.


Tourist Map of Jilin City and Songhua Lake
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Ancient City of the Manchu
松花江
龍潭山
Mt. Longtan
天南
Tiannan
Songhua River
北山寺
Beishan Temple
金龜島
Jingui Island
蛟河
Jiaohe
永吉
Yongji
Ski range
五虎島
Five Tiger Island
臥龍潭
Reclining Dragon pool
愛林
Ailin
旺起鎮
Wanqi Town
南台子
Nantaizi
石龍壁
Stone Dragon Cliff
蘑姑島
Mushroom Island
三台映月
Three Terraces in Moonlight
常山
Mt. Changshan
美松岩
Fine Pine Rock
鴛鴦灣
Mandarin Duck Bay
牡丹峰
Peony Peak
七彩岩
Multicoloure Rock
棒槌峰
Wooden Club Peak
Tourist spot

The Ancient City of the Manchu Located in Wula Street 30 kilometres from the urban district, this historical site can be reached by bus.

Aladi Korean Village Tourists can experience the life style and customs of the Korean minority people in this village. All travel services in Jilin have included this site in their tourist itineraries.

Translated by K.V. Ku

A glimpse of the city of Jilin (1) ■ Manchu girls in festive attire (2) (both by Lin Haiwen)

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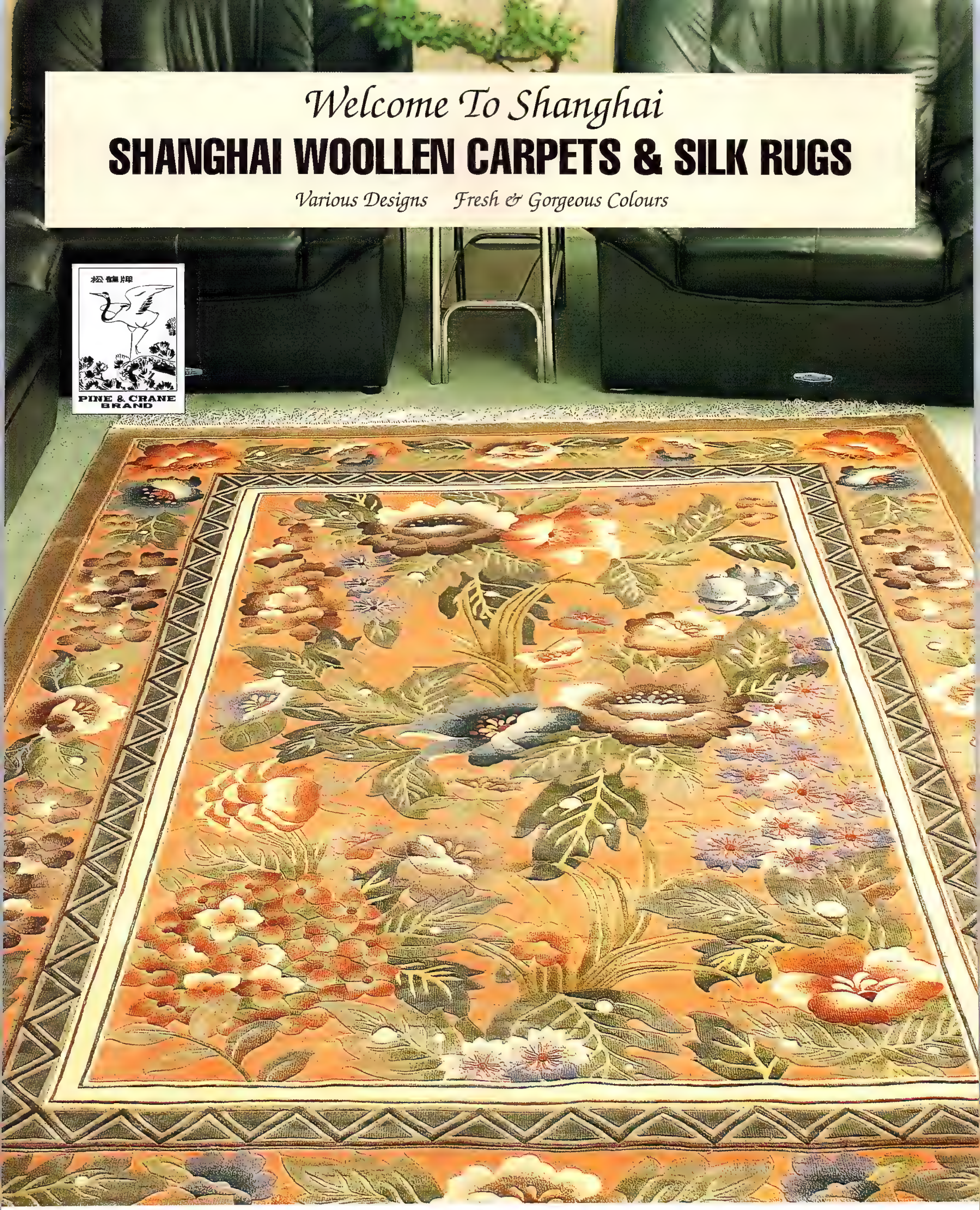

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The Road to the Next Life

— The Damu Celestial Burial Terrace on the Nujiang River

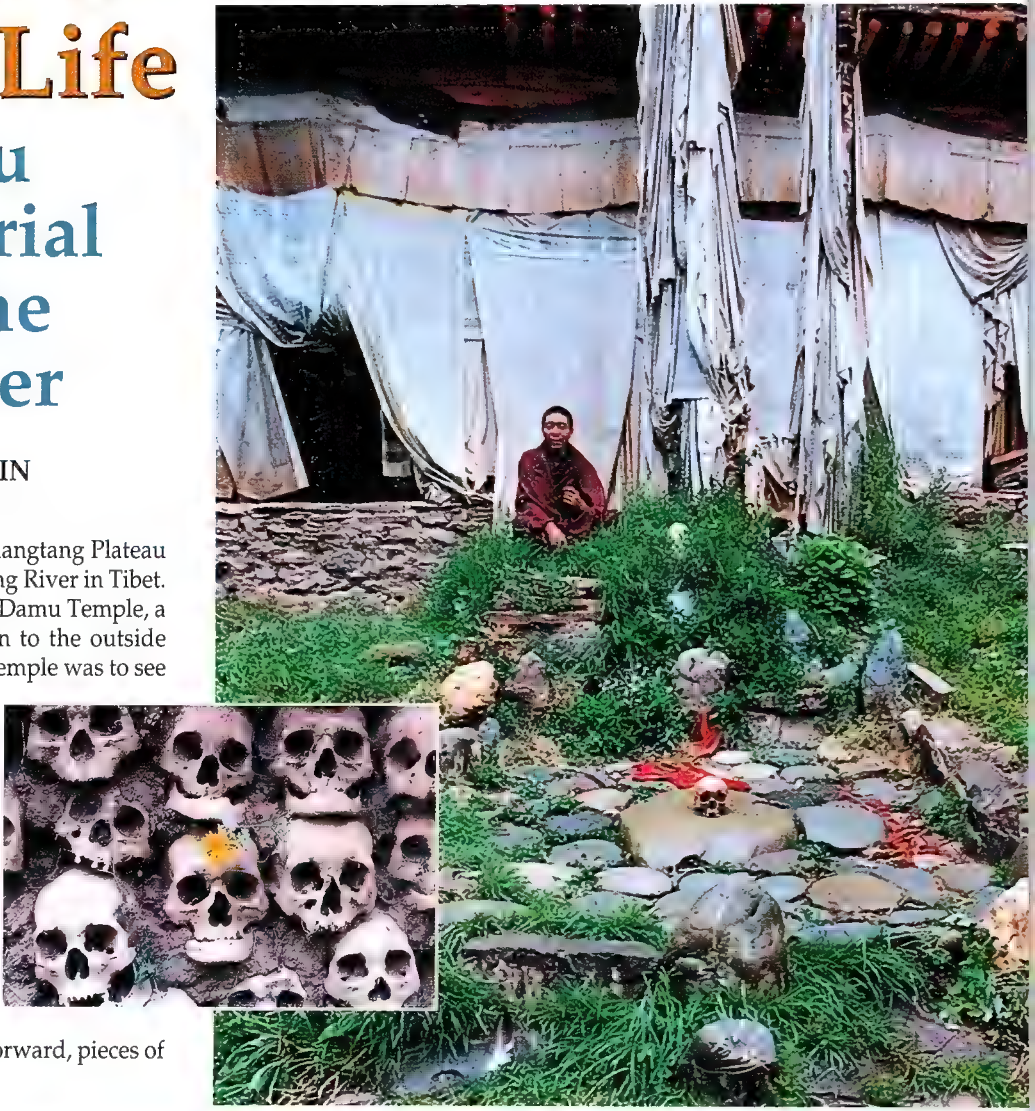
PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY GE JIALIN

A rudimentary highway leads from Qiangtang Plateau to Biru County by the roaring Nujiang River in Tibet. Located in Biru County's Qaqu District is Damu Temple, a small Tibetan Buddhist area little known to the outside world. The purpose of my trip to Damu Temple was to see how the Tibetan celestial burial is conducted at the temple's burial terrace.

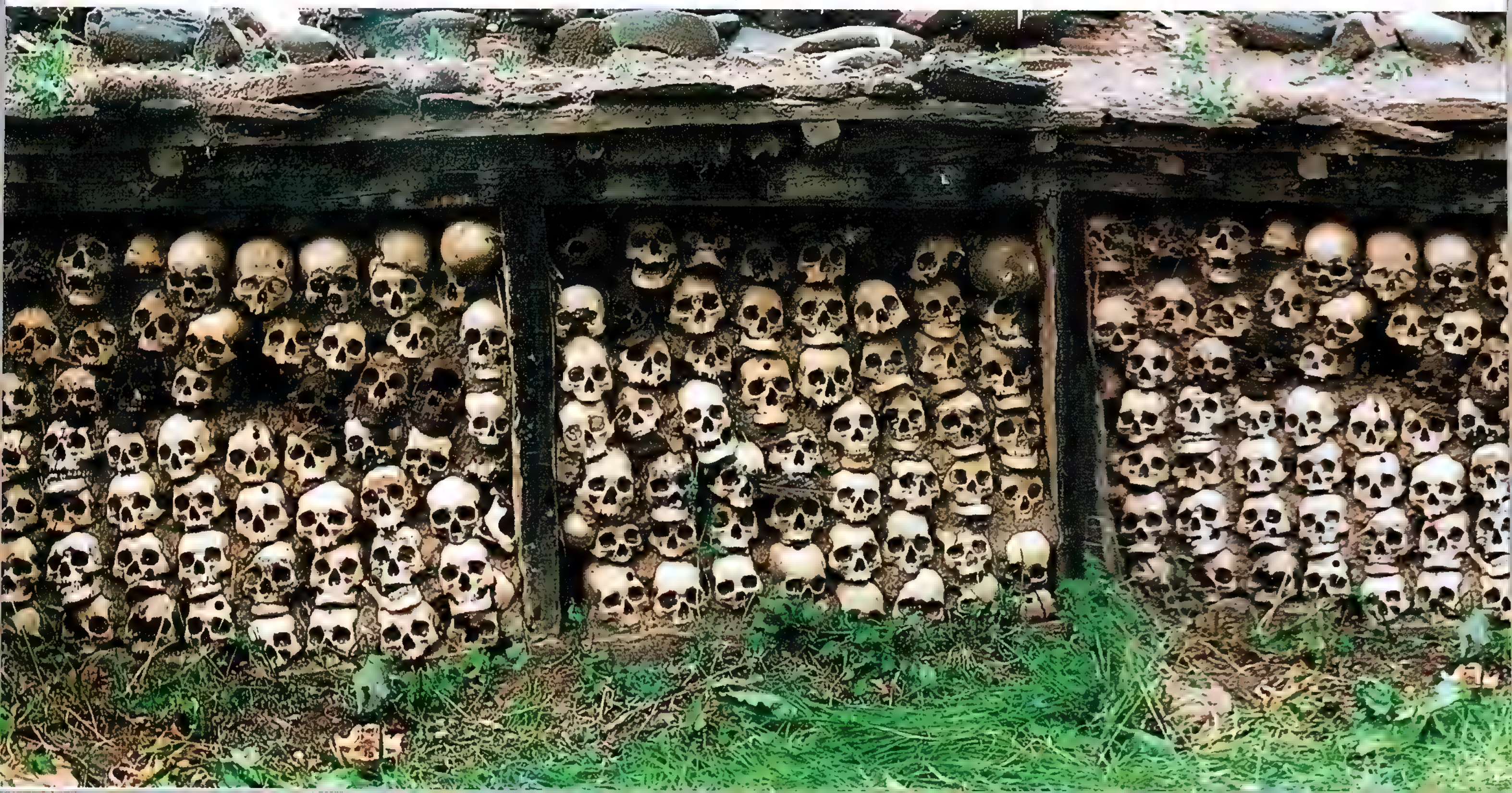
Qaqu means "salt water" in the Tibetan language. The district is named Qaqu because the mountain streams in this area contain saltpetre, and wild animals often come to drink the water in these streams. A trail for horses, mules and carts winds its way through the cliffs along the river, hugging the cliff face on the right. On the left is a precipice dropping dozens of metres to the river below. As our car rolled slowly forward, pieces of

Inset: *Skulls left behind by the dead*

The celestial burial undertaker dissects the corpse on the stones surrounded by grass
the enclosure.



A long "ghost wall" built with human skulls, some several hundred years old



ock kept breaking loose and falling to the iver below. A mistake might send both men nd car into the Nujiang River. Mountain eales hovered in the sky above the river, which ushed through the gorge, forming countless hirlpools.

When the Nujiang River reaches the Head-urning Bend near Qaqu, it becomes moother. There were cultivated fields in a mall valley, where highland barley was ripning.

Arriving first at a small village named onoka, not far from Damu Temple, I then roceeded on foot for about half an hour beore coming in sight of Damu Temple's red alls, half-hidden behind highland barley. he temple was being expanded. Some villagrs, stripped to the waist, with the red tassels n their headdresses quivering, were building wall of rammed earth. Their rams went up nd down in perfect harmony with the hythm of their vigorous work songs.

The head lama of Damu Temple, Dawa enyong, was very friendly. He took me to he lamas' kitchen and offered me hot butered tea. In return, I gave him a photograph f the Potala Palace in Lhasa on a festival ight. He was very pleased because in this hotograph the Potala Palace stands like a culpture in gold on the Red Hill against the ight sky, quite different from any picture of it e had seen before. He touched his forehead ith the photograph to express his thanks.

He told me that Damu Temple was 1,000 ears old. When Princess Wen Cheng joureyed to Tibet in the seventh century during he Tang Dynasty, she crossed the Nujiang River on an ox-skin raft in this area and came o a stretch of green grass with birds singing nd flowers blooming. She decided to take a rest at this spot. Damu Temple was later built in memory of Princess Wen Cheng. The guardian deity of Damu Temple also happens to be female, named Bandanlam.

When I asked Dawa Denyong about the origin of the celestial burial terrace, he told me that the construction of Damu Temple provided the local people with a place for praying, for both this and the next life. In the old days, when a person died, the corpse was thrown into the river in a water burial. People believed that when the current carried the corpse away, it also carried away the dead person's soul. However, people believed that if the dead person's soul could stay in the sky above his home village, he would be much happier. They went to see Rimpoche Bema Beza, the abbot of Damu Temple. When they were in the temple, the Tulku immediately knew what was on their minds. He took a group of elderly people of noble character to an elevated place and pointed at a spot, which has become the site of today's Damu celestial burial terrace.

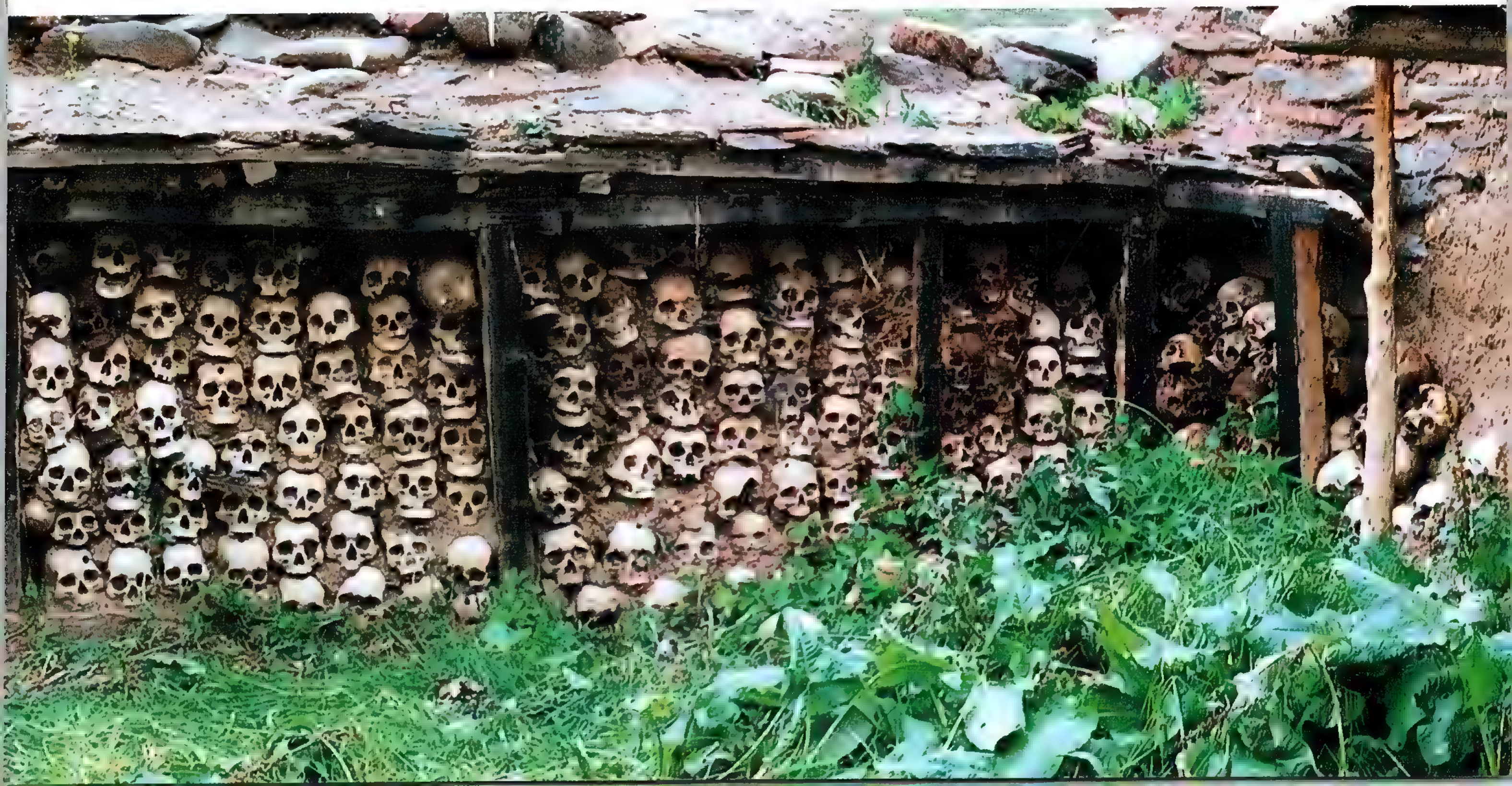
The small and simply-built Damu Temple (by Liu Xiaojun)

After the site was chosen, people still worried because they could not find a suitable undertaker to conduct the celestial burial, so they went to see Bema Beza again. The Tulku said to them, "Don't worry. We'll find one soon." When autumn came and the hill slope turned golden, people began to harvest the highland barley. A man in tattered rags was seen on his way to Damu Temple. Instead of walking, he kowtowed and prostrated himself at each step, even though his forehead was bruised and his hands were bloody. When he reached the flat ground in front of the temple, he knelt down, joined his hands and began to chant scriptures. When the monks told Bema Beza about the person outside the temple, the Tulku raised his head, closed his eyes and said, "He'll be Damu's celestial burial undertaker."

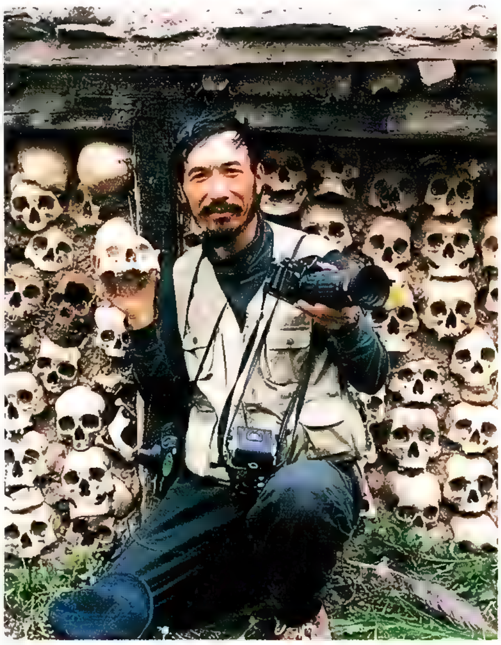
The man's name was Dêqin Tongzuo. Following the instructions of the Tulku of Biru Temple, he had begged his way from southern Tibet and intended to become a monk in Damu Temple. Bema Beza told him, "You're a beggar who has committed sins. You must work as a celestial burial undertaker to save the souls of others in order to purify your own soul." Pointing at the terrace, he said to Dêqin Tongzuo, "The terrace will be your home." As a result, Dêqin Tongzuo became a professional celestial burial undertaker, and the local people were happy that they had a road leading to their next lives.

"All this happened 280 years ago," Denyong said.

The celestial burial terrace is located 300 metres east of the temple. When I asked the abbot if I could see it, he told the lama supervisor of the celestial burial terrace to take me there. I followed the lama supervisor in silence past a plot of highland barley and began to see bits of bone littering the ground — the remains of what had been devoured by vul-



tures. We soon came to a small gate painted with signs of the sun and the moon. When the lama opened the gate, my nose was assailed by the smell of blood. In front of the enclosure where celestial burials were conducted were a great number of white scriptural streamers and two flagstaffs. Many small white flags were hung on the four walls. The open space around the enclosure was overgrown with knee-high wormwood and grass. There was a two-tiered stone platform inside the enclosure. The centre of the upper tier was paved with brown stones which formed a circle on the ground. During a burial the corpse was dissected on the flat top of these stones. The vicera was removed first, then the flesh was cut into slices and the bones crushed. Every time the undertaker, dressed in white, appeared on the platform and when candles and incense were lit and religious horns blown, flocks of vultures would descend from the hilltops around the area and feed on the human flesh and bones that were mixed with barley flour by the undertaker. A dead person was considered to be blessed, and that his soul would ascend to heaven, if his remains were totally consumed by the vultures. Unlike the other 108 celestial burial terraces in Tibet, the skull of the dead person is preserved at Damu and inlaid in a wall. Damu is the only place in the world where this skull-preserving custom is practised.



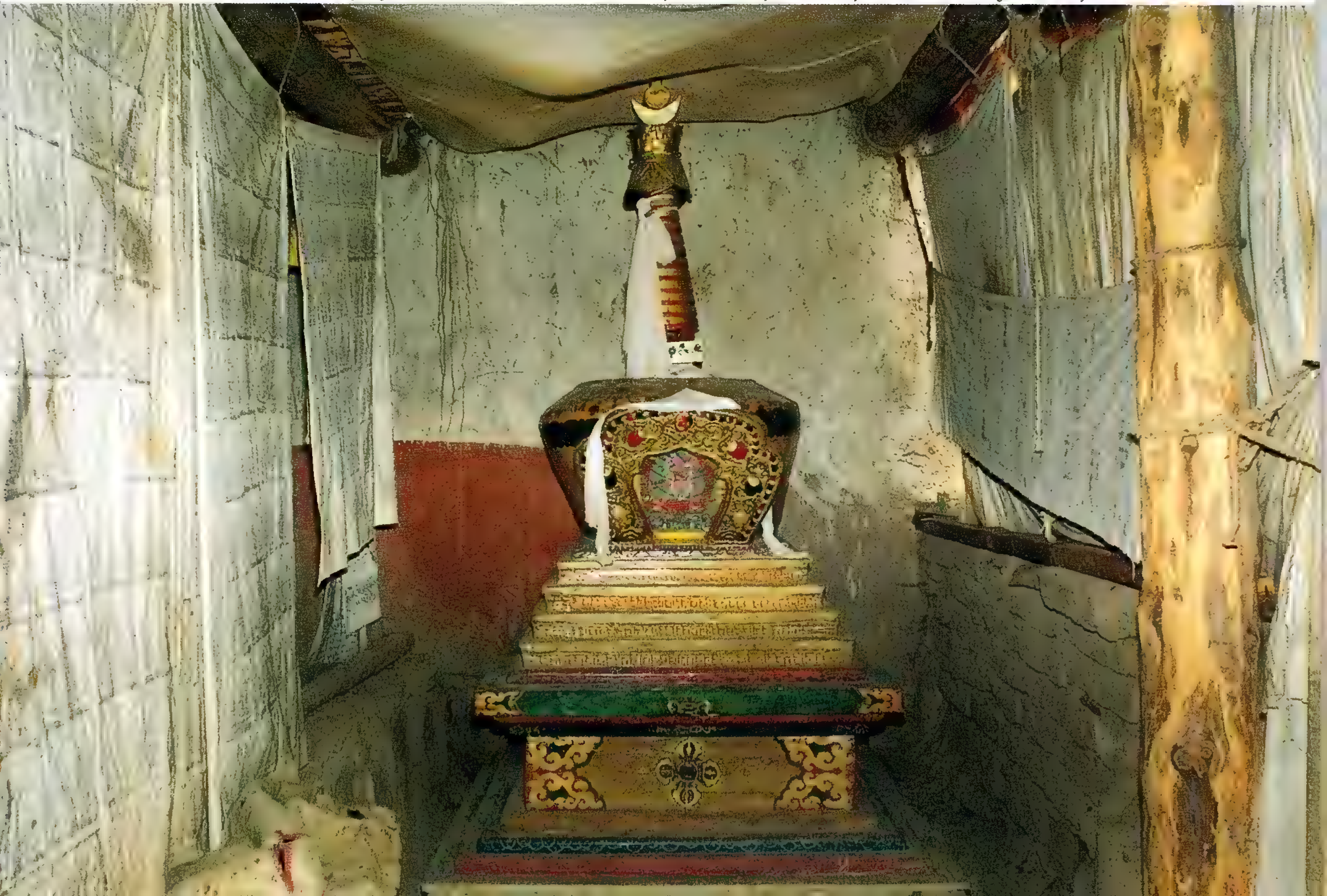
A self-portrait of the author of this article

The lower tier of the stone platform is for dissecting the corpses of those who died an unnatural death, such as by suicide, from drowning or of an infectious disease. These dead persons are considered lower in status than the normal dead. The paving stones in the enclosure were greasy, as if they had been soaked in oil. Scattered around the platforn were the torn clothes and hair of the dead a well as fallen feathers of the vultures. Th walls of the square enclosure that separate lif and death were built with human skulls which were grouped by sex and age. Som were several hundred years old. Clusters o wild blue flowers, tender and full of life, blos somed in the narrow spaces between th skulls, symbolizing that new life will emerg from death and that everything in the world i cyclic.

Behind the huge scriptural streamers was small shrine, where a small platform in th middle was flanked by two dagobas. Th shrine was gloomy inside because it had n windows; the only light came from the crack between the pennants. People said their las goodbye to their dead in the shrine, and lama chanted scriptures and prayed for the souls o the dead, so that they could ascend to heaven

The villagers seemed to have grown quit accustomed to the environment. Children often came into the enclosure and played among the curtains and streamers without the leas fear. The distinction between life and death was blurred here. To the villagers, death means the end of one life and the beginning o another. The walls built with skulls were fo the purpose of warning people to do good and not evil and check their worldly desires.

Translated by Tang Bowen



A small dagoba in the shrine, where a prayer service is held to save the soul of the dead before his corpse is dissected (by Liu Xiaojun)

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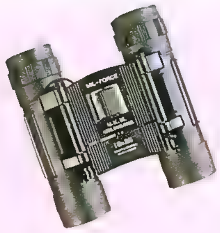

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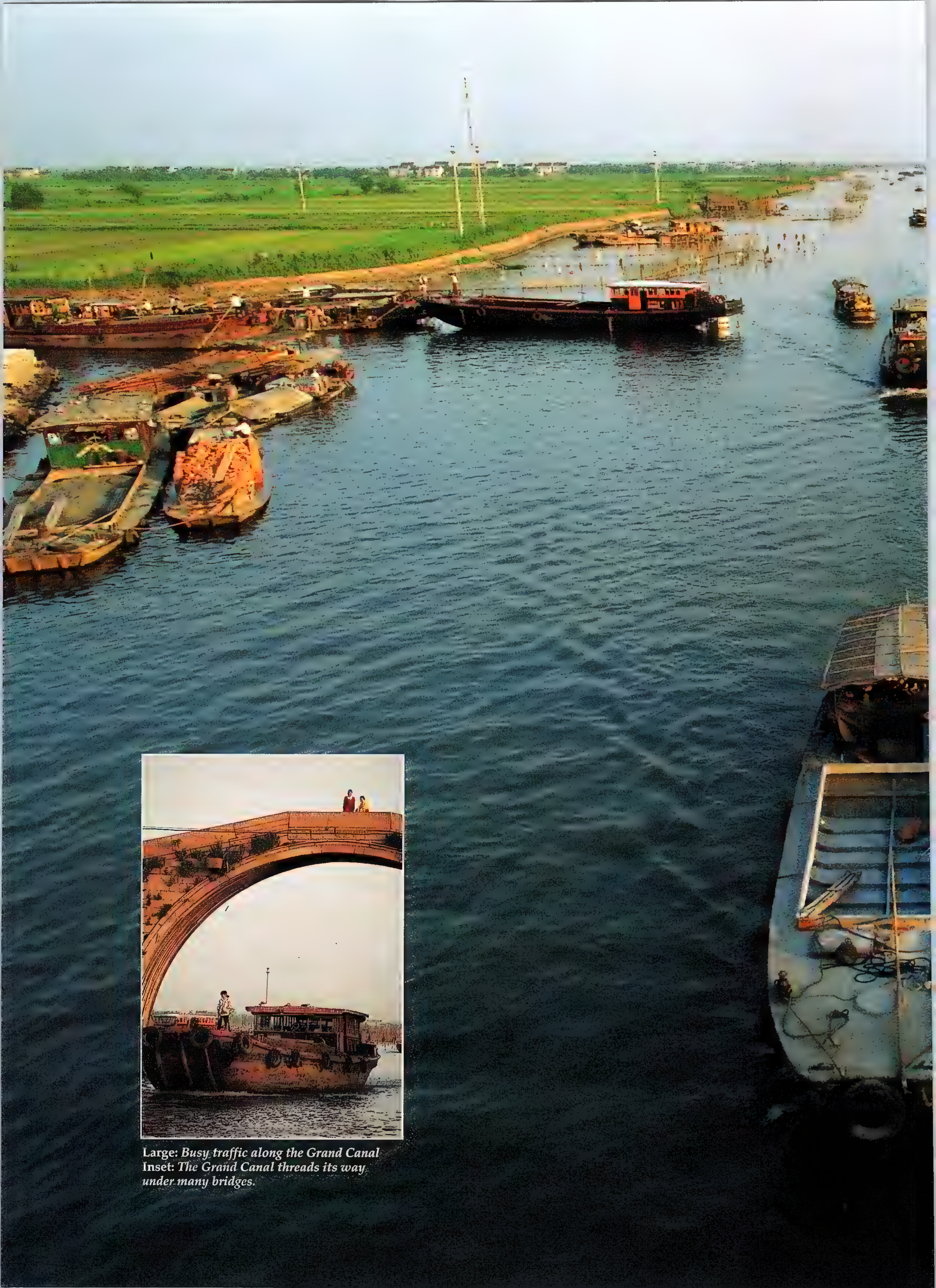
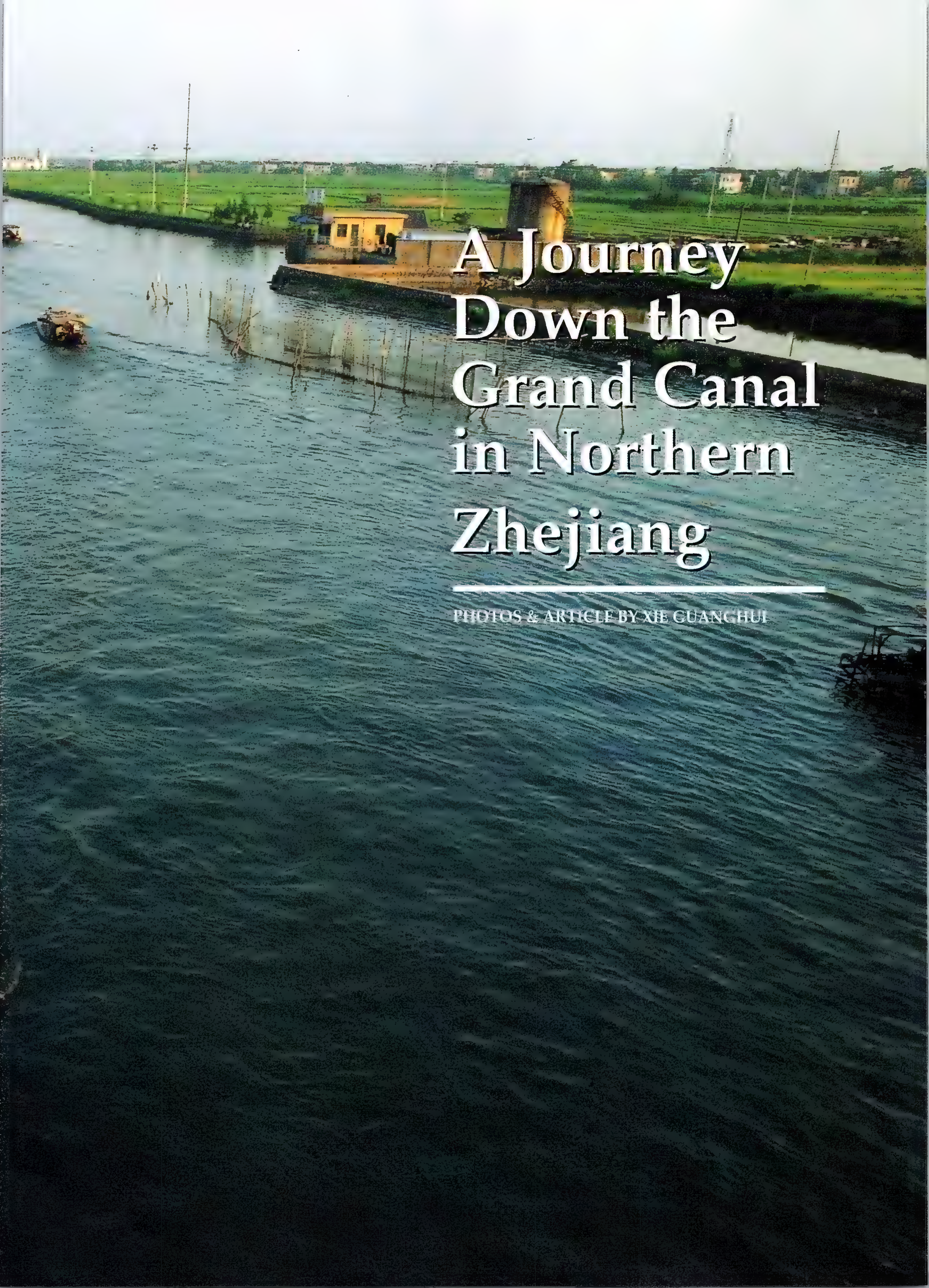


Large: *Busy traffic along the Grand Canal*
Inset: *The Grand Canal threads its way under many bridges.*



A Journey Down the Grand Canal in Northern Zhejiang

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY XIE GUANCHUI

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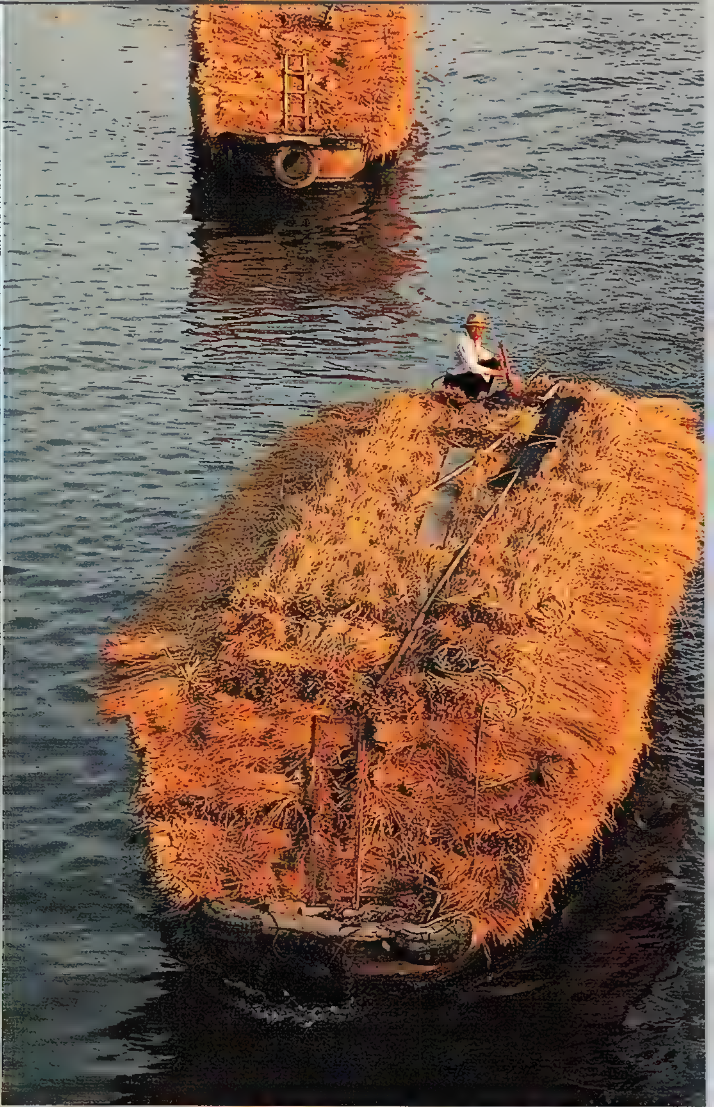

In the year 604 Emperor Yangdi of the Sui Dynasty left his capital city — today's Xi'an in Shaanxi Province — to travel east to Luoyang n neighbouring Henan Province. Early the following year he ordered he construction of two major projects: a second capital city at Luoyang and the Grand Canal. It took millions of civilians and six years to connect the existing rivers and complete the 1,764-kilometre Grand Canal. Today, the canal runs through the two cities of Beijing and Tianjin and the provinces of Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu and Zhejiang, inking the waters of the Heihe, Yellow, Huaihe, Yangtse and Qiantang ivers. The greatest irrigation project ever undertaken in ancient China, he canal is also the longest man-made canal in the world.

The city of Hangzhou is located at the most southern end of the Grand Canal, thus it is there that our journey down the canal begins. The beautiful city of Hangzhou was the capital of the Southern Song Dynasty, which began in 1127 and ended in 1279. The area around he city's famous West Lake in particular has been home to countless historical events. The lake is divided into several sections by two causeways, both of which owe their names to great Chinese poets. The Song-dynasty poet Su Dongpo was responsible for building the Su Causeway, while the Bai Causeway was named after another great poet, Bai Juyi of the Tang Dynasty. The scenic lake is dotted with monuments to men of letters and valiant soldiers, many of whom attained the status of national hero, such as the Song Dynasty general Yue Fei. Several museums have also been erected around the area.

"Up in heaven, there is paradise; down on earth, there are Suzhou and Hangzhou." This common saying has been used for ages to describe the beauty of Hangzhou and, further south, Suzhou, the two most famous scenic cities in eastern China. Travelling by boat along he Grand Canal, therefore, provides a convenient method for people touring the two cities. After an exhausting day in Hangzhou, people can buy boat tickets to Suzhou at Wulinmen Pier in the middle of Hangzhou, spend the night on the boat and wake up to a new day in Suzhou.

For more than 1,300 years, this ancient canal has been a transport ink between China's north and south, promoting both trade and the exchange of culture. With the advent of roads, railways and aviation, the Grand Canal has gradually had to relinquish its original position, however it still plays an important role in developing the economies of both Zhejiang and neighbouring Jiangsu Province.

It was not yet daybreak when we boarded a barge at Hangzhou's Maiyu Bridge Pier and headed northeast towards the city of Jiaxing. As the barge passed under Gongzhen Bridge, built in 1631 during the Ming Dynasty, we left the factories lining the shores behind and picked up speed, entering a wider area of water.

After more than two hours, houses began to appear in greater numbers and we entered the town of Tangqi. Black stone piers led from the front of several of the larger houses to the water. Most were private piers belonging to large companies in the old days, when all transport between Hangzhou and other cities and towns took place on the water. Everybody went via the canal as they travelled to and from Suzhou and Shanghai, thus Tangqi became the "door" to Hangzhou. During the 1940s, 11 shipping companies set up wharfs at Tangqi for both passenger and cargo vessels.

It was May when I was there, the time to harvest loquat fruit, a local specialty. Boats loaded with loquats passed us on the canal, on

5

Some people on the canal live on boats year-round (1). ■ The southern end of the Grand Canal (2) ■ These reeds will be used for paper-making (3). ■ A passenger ship on the canal (4) ■ A boatman and his son (5) ■ A scene along the canal (6)

6

2

粽子大王
嘉興
粽子大王
五芳齋
品味出衆
與衆不同

3

4

their way to markets. Tangqi is, in fact, one of China's four largest producers of loquat, with the land 30 kilometres around the town devoted to growing the fruit.

Our barge reached the county of Tongxiang, where thick clusters of mulberry trees stood on the stone dykes lining the shores: We knew immediately that we were now passing through the land of silk and chrysanthemums. We then went past Chongfu Town and into the central part of Tongxiang, called Shimen Town. This place was once fought over by two states, Wu and Yue, during the Zhou Dynasty (c. 11th century - 770 B.C.). After a lengthy deadlock, the King of Yue built a stone gate as a boundary dividing the two states, hence the name Shimen, which means "stone gate". This spot is now found at Leishi Lane, the northeast part of which once belonged to Wu and the southwest part to Yue.

Our barge continued on and passed under Muchang Bridge. Just near here is the former residence of one of China's most beloved modern painters, Feng Zikai (1895-1975) who was also a cartoonist and writer. His paintings, which took on the style of his cartoon illustrations, are known for their charm and warmth conveyed through a simple and direct anecdotal style. The building was destroyed in 1937 during the war, but in 1984 the local government reconstructed it and turned it into a memorial hall.

Having sailed north for some time, our boat turned east at Shimen and reached the city of Jiaxing in the afternoon. Piers stood densely along both sides of the canal and the river here was very busy. We got off the barge and went immediately to see the city's most famous sight: Yanyu (Mist and Rain) Tower, which stands on an island in the middle of Nanhu Lake and was first built around 940. We also sampled some water chestnuts here, considered a delicacy of the city.

At the town of Wangjiangjing, the northernmost end of the Zhejiang section of the Grand Canal, we stopped at Changhong Bridge, which resembled rather closely in both structure and age Gongzhen Bridge in Hangzhou, where we had begun our trip. Near the western foot of the bridge was Yisu (literally "One Night") Nunnery. Rumour has it that Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty spent a night here during one of his famous visits to the southeast because a young, pretty nun caught his roving eye.

The ancient nunnery had been left in ruins for a long time and was just renovated last year. It was now a small temple that housed several monks, and was frequented by pilgrims from both Zhejiang and Jiangsu provinces.

A vendor on a bridge which spans the canal in Hangzhou (1) ■ The owner of this boat is a film buff (2). ■ This sign in Jiaxing advertises a restaurant famous for its zongzi (glutinous rice snacks wrapped in leaves) (3). ■ Houses along the canal in Jiaxing (4) ■ Jiaxing's Nanhu Lake Park (5) ■ Yanyu (Mist and Rain) Tower is located in the centre of Nanhu Lake (6).

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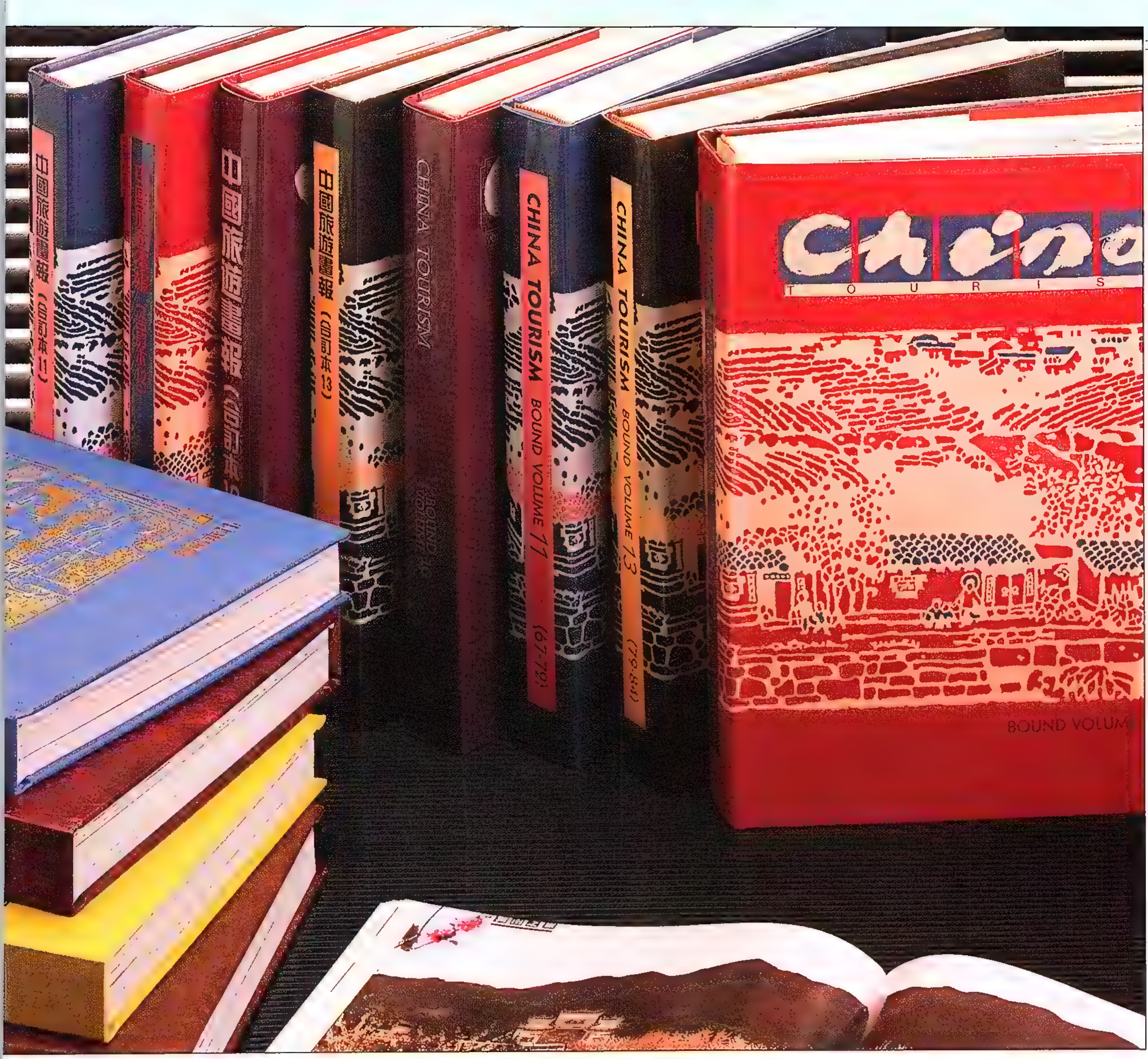

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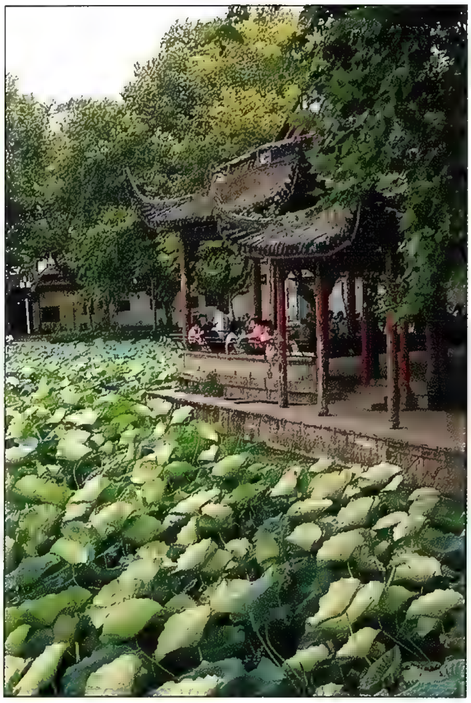
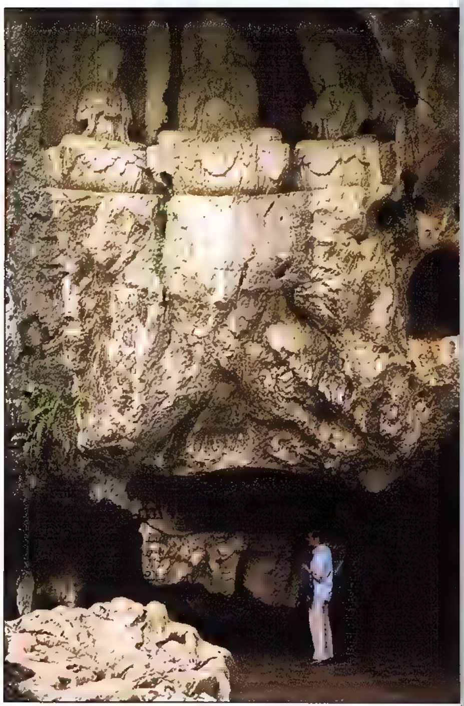


Lotus leaves stirred by the breeze

TRAVELLERS' CORNER

Count the Ways to Heaven in Hangzhou

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY
MADELEINE MARIE SLAVICK



Buddhist reliefs at Feilai Peak, or the peak that flew from afar

> *Hill beyond hill and pavilion beyond pavilion,*
> *By the West Lake, will the singing and the dancing never cease?*
> *— Lin Sheng, 12th century poet*

You are never alone in Heaven, just as you are never alone in Hangzhou, "without doubt the finest and most splendid city in the world", according to Marco Polo. But you must share Hangzhou with the hordes of Chinese who holiday here — mostly shy young couples, families of three, and businessmen loudly discussing silk, tea or joint ventures.

This is how to do it: think Chinese. In Mandarin, *"renao"* speaks of the excitement, enthusiasm and togetherness that only a crowd's chaotic heat can provide, and Hangzhou and its happy tourists is a carnival: half the fun is the people you're with. So please forget the romantic notions of being the only wandering visitor in this ancient city. It just won't happen.

Chinese tourists come to find heaven in West Lake, *the* West Lake, as China has over 13 with the same simple name — Xihu. Surrounded by bamboo groves, fir and larch, West Lake was formed when a pearl, made by a dragon and a phoenix, fell from the Milky Way. You can live in the legend and stroll under the morning's fog-filled willows and camphor. In front of you, there are Chinese women wearing ankle-high nylons, their translucent pastel blouses tucked into straight knee-length skirts. Flowery hats collect the dew. Or take a slow boat ride to the "Island of Little Oceans" or "Three Pools Mirroring the Moon". You'll be standing next to a little girl who, like department store gift wrap, is frilled up in a lacy dress for the family holidays. She drops her popsicle stick in the water. The best thing is teahouse-hopping. Sit on airy verandas for the whole afternoon, eating peanuts and drinking China's best tea, Hangzhou's nutty, needle-slender *Longjing*. You'll never get bored when all around you stand fairy-tale pavilions beside lotus, temples that bless scented hillsides, arched stone bridges (in the 14th century there were more than 11,000 bridges in Hangzhou), causeways that split the lake into ponds, not to mention men playing *Mahjong* in their ubiquitous dirty white T-shirt and blue pants. Cigarettes hang from their lips, limply, like unregarded appendages.

A Buddhist nun at Lingyin Temple

Heaven for the literate is Hangzhou's centuries of poetry: written, spoken and sung. Some poets were ladies' men, other politicians, many were both. Read Su Dongpo, the 11th-century poet who was also a painter, calligrapher, environmentalist, and the town's governor:

> *The West Lake is like the eyes and eyebrows of the face;*
> *It would be a crime to neglect it.*

Meditate on the balcony or the Su Dongpo Memorial, with its sweeping view of the West Lake, and see what he means. Remember, you are not alone — jeans-clad teenagers pass around a pair of sunglasses which instantly transforms them into film stars, and their friends take turns photographing. Click, click, click, like the shuffling of those beautiful *Mahjong* tiles, decorated with bamboo or phoenixes.

If it's autumn, see the bore, a ferocious tidal wave with a roar that can be hear three-quarters of an hour before it arrives. Only 100 bores exist in the world, and the Qiantang River bore ranks

The entrance to Lingyin Temple (by Tai Chi Kiu)

among the largest, with its wall of water often reaching five to six meters high. Go, with the multitudes, to nearby Haining for the best view, and when you see a long white streak on the horizon, it's on its way. Cover your ears when the kids scream!

Hangzhou locals tell you lots of stories, of fishermen-demons, of a white snake that becomes a beautiful young woman, and the one about a flying mountain. "In the year 326 A.D.," one elderly man begins, "Feilai Feng, or 'the peak that flew from afar' lifted up the skirts of its slopes and hopscotched from north India to Hangzhou. Six hundred years later, some 338 Buddhist figures were carved into Feilai Feng's sacred limestone cliffs and caves." Most of the Buddhas are solemn, stately — only the plump-belly Maitreya, the Buddha of the Future, is laughing, along with teenage girls, giggling, sighing, as they exchange precious pictures of favourite Hong Kong singers.

In Hangzhou, heaven is not Feilai Feng or the West Lake. but Lingyin Temple. Facing the flying mountain is this temple with many names: Temple of Inspired Seclusion, Temple of the Forest of Clouds, and Temple of the Soul's Retreat. Locals say Lingyin Temple is "one foot below the Western Heaven" which you will soon believe, as walking into the temple is like wandering into a poem:

Red pennon fall
        long
                and
                        lissome.
A wind comes through,
        silk sways,
and gold tips meet
                with many crisp prayerful rings,
                        ascending.

The poem resonates until a group of old women in grey anonymous cotton pantsuits push by. They walk, mumbling, incense in hand, past two ancient nine-storey stone pagodas which grace the temple's courtyards and continue into the Hall of the Guardians and the Great Hall of the Buddha which house camphorwood deities. Here, the women are dwarfed by the huge Southern Song Skanda, Buddha's main guardian, a Maitreya Buddha, and a gilded Siddhartha Gautama surrounded by a saffron and gold tapestry that warms the cavernous halls.

As you leave the temple, some 150 figures in the doorway's frieze watch you and hear your stomach rumble. Time for dinner.

If you want heaven, you have to be on time. In Hangzhou, you must arrive at restaurants well before six o'clock; otherwise, it's *"meiyou"*. That's "Sorry, sold out for the day".

Beggar's Chicken, chicken marinated in rice wine, wrapped in lotus leaves and baked in clay for seven hours, is worth the day's *"renao"* , Luscious, steamy, it arrives with the daily soup with watershield, Hangzhou's weirdest, most slippery vegetable. Try Dongpo Pork, named after the poet — it's the fattiest and oiliest dish you will ever eat and love: one inch of fat to a third-of-an-inch of tender, tender pork, all sitting in a dark swirly sauce. *Bokchoi*, a long and elegant vegetable comes crowned with a smattering of shrimp and lots of tangy garlic. So fresh, you can taste the wind on the leaves. Divine. And don't forget the West Lake vinegar carp, always served last in a Chinese meal. Like a hunter's prize, the fish stares back at you.

This heaven is only on the first floor. Prices on the second floor, where bus loads of tourists eat, are unnecessarily more expensive. The ground floor, full of mounds of locals who mistakenly think the menu is cheapest here, is just *too* noisy — *too* much *"renao"*. The diner on the middle floor gets the best of all worlds.

Dragon Well, home of Longjing, China's best tea

Buddhist nuns at Lingyin Temple

Flea Markets and Antique Stores in Shanghai

The following are some of Shanghai's popular flea markets and antique stores:

Three Main Flea Markets

1. Kuaiji Road: Held only on Sundays, this 100-year-old market is a regular haunt of amateur collectors. Wares are displayed on the pavement, which include curios, old clocks, coins, secondhand vases and jars, ceramics, bronze and silverware, fans, medals and musical instruments, jade, cosmetic boxes, woodcarvings, sofas and *padauk* furniture.

2. Zhonghua Xin Road: These are all private traders with no fixed stalls. They are open all day, selling antiques, hardware, electrical appliances, bicycle parts, etc. Though the largest market in Shanghai, it mainly handles everyday items. But there is always the possibility that something special may be found the bric-a-brac.

3. Dongtai Antique Market: There are about 200 stalls, operated by private traders. They are open all day and sell antique ceramic, stone, padauk and gold ornaments. They also sell flowers, birds, fish and insects such as crickets.

A rare object may be found amongst this bric-a-brac in the Dangtai Market

Antique Stores

1. Shanghai Antiques & Curios Store (194-226 Guangdong Road); Antiques and Curios Branch of Shanghai Friendship Store (694 Nanjing Road West); Antique Section of Shanghai Friendship Store (33 Zhongshan No. One Road East): These three are the oldest antique shops in Shanghai and together offer the best and most complete range of antiques in the city. Unlike the flea markets, they mainly cater for overseas visitors.

2. Weixin Antique Store: It is situated at Jinling Road East and is Shanghai's largest shop selling antique clocks and watches from China as well as of foreign make. Most of its best timepieces were once owned by wealthy people in old Shanghai.

3. Xiequn Antique Store: At the junction of Nanjing and Fujian roads, this is an old store selling optical instruments, antique clocks and watches, *padauk* furniture, electrical appliances, etc.

4. Chuangxin Antique Store: At the junction of Huaihai and Changshu roads, it used to be called Jinmen (Golden Gate) and was quite famous in the 50s. It sells quality leather goods, clocks and watches, and ornaments.

5. Shaanxi Antique Store: At the junction of Shaanxi West and Yan'an roads, it caters mainly for foreign customers and sells porcelain ornaments, antique clocks and watches, and artifacts.

6. Xinguang Optical Instrument Store: At the junction of Huaihai Central and Yandang roads, this is also an old shop (formerly called Wanjing), in fact the city's most famous shop specializing in both old and new optical instruments and secondhand cameras. Its staff are also among the very few people in Shanghai who can repair old cameras. It sold only modern products for a while after changing its name to the present Xinguang, but recently resumed dealing in old and antique optical instruments.

Treasure-hunters in the Kuaiji Road Flea Market held every Sunday morning

An auction house in the flea market

A painting and calligraphy collector

Bargaining in the street market

Average Climatic Conditions in Shanghai and Jilin

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Shanghai	Temperature (℃)	3.5	4.6	8.3	14.0	18.8	23.3	27.8	27.7	23.6	18.0	12.3	6.2
	Rainfall (mm)	44.0	62.6	78.1	106.7	122.9	158.9	134.2	126.0	150.5	50.1	48.8	40.9
Jilin	Temperature (℃)	-18.0	-14.3	-3.7	6.7	14.7	19.9	22.9	21.2	14.7	6.5	-3.9	-13.4
	Rainfall (mm)	5.4	6.2	12.5	31.5	53.3	104.3	194.9	133.9	68.0	42.2	15.6	6.4

Train Schedules
Beijing — Shenyang — Changchun — Harbin — Qiqihar

59 Exp.	57/56 Exp.	39 Exp.	17 Exp.	Train No. Station	18 Exp.	40 Exp.	58/55 Exp.	60 Exp.
	From Shanghai						To Shanghai	
20:48	—	20:32	15:50	Beijing	13:10	06:32	—	10:50
*	03:47	22:19	*	Tianjin	*	04:55	09:38	*
01:25	07:33	01:53	20:06	Shanhaiguan	09:06	01:24	05:49	06:21
03:45	09:53	04:10	—	Jinzhou	—	22:58	03:22	03:55
—	—	07:20	—	Shenyang	—	20:02	—	—
07:00	13:10	—	01:22	Shenyang North	03:53	—	00:23	00:47
11:05	17:27	11:28	05:12	Changchun	00:01	15:52	20:04	20:25
	21:16	15:10	08:40	Harbin	20:40	12:20	16:27	
	21:28	—	08:52	Harbin East	20:07	—	15:40	
		19:20		Qiqihar		07:50		

* — via the Beijing–Qinhuangdao line

Train Schedules
Shanghai — Hangzhou — Guangzhou

209 F.T.	49 Exp.	Train No. Station	50 Exp.	210 F.T.
	10:00	Shanghai	20:30	
09:20	—	Hangzhou	—	20:21
—	13:16	Hangzhou East	17:28	—
13:30	16:36	Jinhua	14:07	15:35
20:55	22:12	Yingtan	08:07	08:33
23:11	00:10	Xiangtang West	06:05	05:30
04:55	04:31	Pingxiang	01:34	00:11
07:14	06:20	Zhuzhou	23:49	22:16
09:32	08:25	Hengyang	21:40	19:55
15:10	13:36	Shaoguan	16:29	14:20
18:55	16:46	Guangzhou	13:06	10:20

Exp. — Express F.T. — Fast through passenger train

Train Schedules
Nanjing — Shanghai

357/360 O.	339 O.	329 O.	327 O.	Train No. Station	328 O.	330 O.	340 O.	358/359 O.
From Yingtan		15:44	12:55	Nanjing West	07:54	01:24		To Yingtan
05:31		16:03	13:16	Nanjing	07:44	01:14		23:08
06:36	13:56	17:15	14:13	Zhenjiang	06:19	00:03	12:06	21:50
08:19	15:20	18:36	15:33	Changzhou	05:11	23:04	10:48	20:42
09:26	16:03	19:30	16:16	Wuxi	04:33	22:26	10:11	20:04
10:14	16:42	20:10	17:11	Suzhou	03:52	21:31	09:31	19:18
11:32	18:04	21:26	18:33	Shanghai	02:35	19:55	08:14	17:54

O.– Ordinary passenger train

Train Schedules
Beijing — Jinan — Nanjing — Shanghai

119 F.T.	123 F.T.	161 F.T.	21 Exp.	13 Exp.	Train No. Station	14 Exp.	22 Exp.	162 F.T.	124 F.T.	120 F.T.
17:14	09:00 (From Tianjin)	20:58	21:55	14:40	Beijing	09:03 (Next day)	12:56 (Next day)	16:20	07:22 (To Tianjin)	11:44
19:31	09:28	23:16	23:41	16:27	Tianjin West	07:25	11:18	14:10	06:59	09:52
22:54	13:12	02:56	—	—	Dezhou	—	—	10:49	03:47	06:20
01:04	15:21	05:05	03:44	20:29	Jinan South	03:30	07:23	08:42	01:30	04:21
02:09	16:28	06:12	—	—	Tai'an	—	—	07:32	00:17	03:12
03:23	17:43	07:27	—	—	Yanzhou	—	—	06:14	22:59	01:56
06:04	20:34	10:14	—	—	Xuzhou	—	—	03:41	20:46	23:25
08:48	23:18	12:51	09:40	02:28	Bengbu	21:22	01:15	00:35	18:08	20:40
12:27	02:34	15:53	—	—	Nanjing	—	—	21:49	15:15	17:45
13:25	03:32	16:50	—	—	Zhenjiang	—	—	20:39	14:00	16:36
15:11	05:26	18:42	—	—	Wuxi	—	—	18:54	12:20	14:55
15:50	06:18	19:22	—	—	Suzhou	—	—	18:15	11:40	14:16
17:05	—	—	—	—	Shanghai West	—	—	—	—	13:01
20:20 (To Hangzhou)	07:31	20:39	15:27 (Next day)	08:12 (Next day)	Shanghai	15:46	19:49	16:49	10:25	09:25 (From Hangzhou)

Flights to and from Shanghai (1)

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Anchorage — Shanghai	4 6	03:20	06:20*	CA982
	1	03:20	06:20*	CA9006
Shanghai — Anchorage	7	15:55	06:50	CA9005
	3 5	16:10	06:50	CA981
Beijing — Shanghai	2 5 7	08:10	09:45	CA921
	3	08:10	09:40	CA949
	2 3	08:40	10:10	CA929
	1 4	08:40	10:10	CA929
	5 7	08:40	10:10	CA929
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:50	10:25	CA1501
	1 4	09:40	11:10	CA915
	3 5	09:40	11:15	MU583
	5 7	10:15	11:55	MU5183
	3	11:10	12:45	SF104
	2 4 7	11:35	13:15	MU5144
	1 3 5 6	11:35	13:15	MU5144
	7	12:00	13:35	CA9005
	3 5	12:55	14:25	CA981
	3 5 7	13:25	14:55	CA932
	2 6	13:25	14:55	CA934
	7	14:05	15:40	MU581
	2 4 6	14:20	15:55	CA985
	1 5	14:40	16:15	CA991
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:25	17:10	CJ6581
	7	16:00	17:45	SF102
	2 4 6	16:10	18:00	SF102
	5	16:30	18:05	SF106
	1	16:45	18:25	SF106
	4 7	17:15	19:00	MU5112
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:10	21:50	MU5104
Shanghai — Beijing	5 7	07:45	09:35	CA982
	2	08:20	10:00	CA9006
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:30	10:10	SF101
	2	08:40	10:20	MU582
	4 7	08:40	10:20	MU5143
	1 3 5 6	08:40	10:20	MU5143
	1 5	08:50	10:25	CA933
	2 4	09:40	11:20	CA931
	3 6	09:50	11:20	CA1522
	7	10:10	11:45	MU5182
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:40	13:20	CA1502
	1 3 6 7	12:30	14:00	CA1568
	4 7	13:55	15:35	MU518
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:20	19:00	MU524
	1 4	17:50	19:20	CA916
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:15	19:50	CJ6582
	2 5 7	18:30	20:05	CA922
	2 4	19:00	20:40	MU5184
	2 3	19:20	20:50	CA930
	2 6	20:10	21:40	CA992
	4 6	20:15	21:55	MU584
	1 4	20:30	22:05	CA930
	5 7	20:30	22:05	CA930
	3 5 7	20:50	22:20	CA986
Chicago — Shanghai	4 6	00:30	08:15*	MU5782
	7	22:00	06:25*	MU582
Shanghai — Chicago	7	17:40	19:00	MU581
	3 5	20:20	21:30	MU5781
Frankfurt — Shanghai	2 4 6	19:40	14:55*	CA932
	7	19:40	13:00*	CA936
Shanghai — Frankfurt	2 4	09:40	17:30	CA931
	7	12:20	17:30	CA935

Flights to and from Shanghai (2)

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Fukuoka — Shanghai	4 7	11:40	12:15	MU518
	1 4	15:55	16:45	CA916
	2 5	17:25	18:00	MU514
Shanghai — Fukuoka	4 7	08:30	10:45	MU517
	1 4	12:30	14:45	CA915
	2 5	14:10	16:25	MU513
Guangzhou — Shanghai	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:10	10:00	CZ3523
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:45	12:30	CZ3537
	6	11:00	12:40	SF302
	2	11:25	13:05	SF302
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:40	13:20	MU5380
	1	12:20	14:15	WH2377
	7	12:40	14:35	CJ6587
	1 3 4 6	12:40	14:20	CJ6587
	2	12:40	14:25	CJ6587
	5	12:40	14:30	CJ6587
	4	14:45	16:55	CJ6326
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:10	17:40	CZ3503
	1 3 5	16:45	18:25	SF304
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:35	20:15	MU5306
	4 7	18:50	20:35	SF310
	1 2 3 5 6	19:25	21:10	CA1392
	4 7	19:25	21:20	CA1392
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19:35	21:25	MU5320
	2 4 6	20:00	21:45	SF308
Shanghai — Guangzhou	1 3 4 6	11:15	13:05	CZ3524
	4	11:50	13:45	CJ6325
	2 4 6	12:15	14:00	SF307
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	13:45	15:35	CZ3538
	1 4	15:10	17:05	CJ6588
	3 6	15:25	17:05	CJ6588
	2	15:25	17:00	CJ6588
	5	15:25	16:55	CJ6588
	1	15:25	17:35	WH2378
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:30	17:20	MU5305
	2 5 7	16:20	18:15	CA1391
	3	16:25	18:15	CA1391
	1 4 6	16:30	18:15	CA1391
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:40	18:30	MU5319
	2 5	17:35	19:35	CZ3612
	7	17:35	19:35	CZ3610
	1 4	17:55	19:35	CZ3614
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:55	20:45	CZ3504
Hong Kong — Shanghai	3 5	10:25	08:25	MU583
Shanghai — Hong Kong	3 5	13:05	13:20	MU520
Los Angeles — Shanghai	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:00	14:10	MU502
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:55	19:05	MU532
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19:05	21:15	MU510
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:00	22:00	MU536
Shanghai — Los Angeles	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09:00	11:00	MU501
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	13:50	15:55	MU531
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:05	18:05	MU509
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:00	19:00	MU535
Nagasaki — Shanghai	1 5	12:40	18:30*	MU584
Shanghai — Nagasaki	1 5	09:25	11:50	MU519
Nagoya — Shanghai	2 4 5 7	15:30	16:45	WH292
	1 3 6	18:25	19:45	MU530
Shanghai — Nagoya	5	11:10	14:15	WH291
	2 4 7	11:25	14:15	WH291
	1 3 6	14:10	17:10	MU529

Flights to and from Shanghai (3)

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
New York — Shanghai	3 5	22:10	06:20*	*CA982
	7	22:10	06:20*	*CA9006
Shanghai — New York	7	15:55	18:10	CA9005
	3 5	16:10	18:50	CA981
Osaka — Shanghai	1 3 6	13:30	14:35	MU516
	2 5 7	15:35	17:05	CA922
Shanghai — Osaka	1 3 6	09:40	12:35	MU515
	2 5 7	11:15	14:05	CA921
Paris — Shanghai	1 5	19:00	14:55*	CA934
	3	19:00	13:10*	CA950
Shanghai — Paris	1	08:50	16:55	CA933
	5	08:50	17:00	CA933
	3	11:25	17:00	CA949
San Francisco — Shanghai	2 4 6	14:30	19:50*	CA986
Shanghai — San Francisco	2 4 6	17:40	12:00	CA985
Seattle — Shanghai	1	02:00	06:25*	MU582
	4 6	04:00	08:15*	MU5782
	3 5	14:15	18:30*	MU584
Shanghai — Seattle	7	17:40	11:40	MU581
	3 5	20:20	14:20	MU5781
Shenzhen — Shanghai	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09:15	11:05	CZ3553
	2 5	10:00	12:00	SZ4536
	2 4 5 6	10:40	12:20	CJ6751
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:10	12:55	MU5368
	1 4 6 7	12:15	14:25	4G813
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:55	18:40	SF374
Shanghai — Shenzhen	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:00	09:50	MU5367
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:25	14:10	CZ3554
	2 5	13:00	15:05	SZ4535
	2 4 5 6	13:20	15:00	CJ6752
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	14:05	15:55	SF373
	1 4 6 7	15:20	17:30	4G814
Singapore — Shanghai	2 6	15:10	20:25	MU546
Shanghai — Singapore	2 6	08:35	13:40	MU545
Tokyo — Shanghai	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	13:50	15:50	MU524
	2 3	15:55	18:15	CA930
	3	15:55	18:00	MU5754
	1 4 5	16:55	19:15	CA930
	7	17:00	19:15	CA930
Shanghai — Tokyo	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09:10	12:55	MU523
	3	10:15	14:00	MU5753
	1 4 5	11:30	14:55	CA929
	2 3 7	11:35	14:55	CA929
Vancouver — Singapore	1 5	14:25	19:05*	CA992
Singapore —Vancouver	1 5	18:00	11:20	CA991

(Valid to March 25, 1995) * Next day

Flights to and from Changchun

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing — Changchun	2 4 6 7	08:20	09:45	CA1609
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:40	12:10	CJ6146
	1	11:55	13:10	SZ4605
	5	12:20	13:35	SZ4605
	1	18:00	19:30	CJ6152
	5	18:50	20:20	CJ6144
	6	19:00	20:30	CJ6158
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:20	21:45	CJ6142
Changchun — Beijing	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:10	09:35	CJ6145
	1	10:25	11:55	CJ6151
	2 4 6 7	10:35	12:00	CA1610
	6	10:50	12:20	CJ6157
	5	10:55	12:25	CJ6143
	1	14:10	15:40	SZ4606
	5	14:30	15:45	SZ4606
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:45	19:15	CJ6141
Guangzhou — Changchun	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	13:00	16:45	CJ6342
	4 7	13:25	17:10	CZ3607
Changchun — Guangzhou	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:50	12:00	CJ6341
	4 7	18:20	22:20	CZ3608
Shanghai — Changchun	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	16:35	18:50	CJ6542
Changchun — Shanghai	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	13:10	15:35	CJ6541
Shenzhen — Changchun	3	15:30	19:30	CJ6358
	6	18:00	22:00	CJ6390
Changchun — Shenzhen	6	08:40	12:35	CJ6389
	3	10:10	14:30	CJ6357

(Valid to March 25, 1995)

Flights to and from Jilin

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing — Jilin	1	12:45	14:25	CJ6154
	5	13:20	15:00	CJ6148
Jilin — Beijing	1	15:25	17:00	CJ6153
	5	16:00	17:45	CJ6147
Guangzhou — Jilin	7	07:35	12:50	CZ3609
Jilin — Guangzhou	7	13:50	19:35	CZ3610
Shanghai — Jilin	7	10:30	12:50	CZ3609
Jilin — Shanghai	7	13:50	16:20	CZ3610

(Valid to March 25, 1995)

Major Hotels in Shanghai

City Hotel Shanghai

城市酒店

5-7, Shaanxi Road South, Shanghai 200020
Tel: 2551133 Telex: 33532 SYTS CN
Fax: 2550211
GM: Raymond Kwong
Opened 15 March 1898
257 rooms and suites
Located in downtown Shanghai, 10 km from airport and railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet room, business centre, shopping arcade

Donghu Hotel

東湖賓館

70 Donghu Road, Shanghai 200031
Tel: 4370050 4331020
Fax: 4331275 4377141
GM: Zhu Gang
300 rooms and suites
Located 13 km from airport, 6.5 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurant, business centre, shopping arcade, beauty salon, dance hall, tennis courts, swimming pool, billiard room, gym

East China Hotel Shanghai

上海華東大酒店

111 Tianmu Road West, Shanghai 200070
Tel: 3178000
Fax: 3175711
GM: Zhao Zhi Yang
327 rooms and suites
Located by Shanghai raiway station, 14 km from airport
Facilities: Chinese restaurants, bar, business centre, shopping arcade, disco, karaoke and dance hall, beauty salon

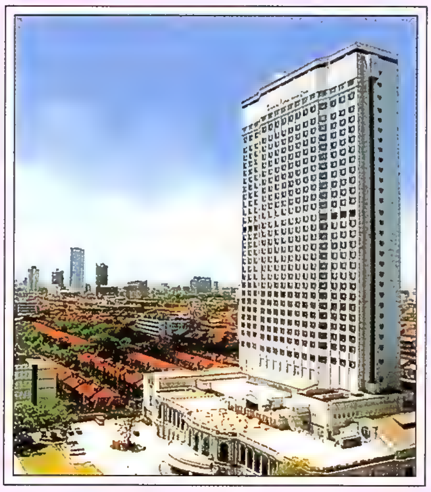
Galaxy Hotel

銀河賓館

888 Zhongshan Road West, Shanghai 200051
Tel: 2755888 Telex: 33176 SGHRD CN
Fax: 2750201
673 rooms and suites
Located in the Hongqiao District, 6.8 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bars, shopping arcade, business centre, health club, bowling alley, billiard room, barber shop, disco, karaoke, sauna

Garden Hotel Shanghai

花園飯店（上海）



58 Maoming Road South Shanghai 200020
Tel: 4151111 Telex: 30157 GHSG CN
Fax: 4158866
GM: Risaburo Ayabe
Opened October 1989
500 rooms and suites
Located in the city centre, 14 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese, Japanese and Western restaurants, business centre, function rooms, health club, beauty salon

Hengshan Hotel

衡山賓館

534 Hengshan Road, Shanghai 200030
Tel: 4377050 4336933 Telex: 33933 HSH CN
Fax: 4335732
232 rooms and suites
Located 9 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Restaurants with Sichuan, Cantonese and French cuisines, meeting room, supermarket, karaoke, sauna

Holiday Inn Yin Xing Shanghai

上海銀星假日酒店

388 Panyu Road, Shanghai 200052
Tel: 2528888 2402616 Telex: 30310 SFAC CN
Fax: 2528545
GM: Michael Sengol
534 rooms and suites
Located minutes from the city centre 9 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, business centre, meeting rooms, bar, coffee shop, karaoke, fitness centre, swimming pool, squash, sauna, beauty salon, babysitting service

Hotel Nikko Longbai Shanghai

日航龍柏飯店

2451 Hongqiao Road, Shanghai 200335
Tel: 255911 Telex: 30138 NHISH CN
Fax: 2559333
GM: Masao Nishikawa
Opened November 1987
329 rooms and 61 suites
Located 10 km from airport and 1 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese, Japanese and Western restaurants, coffee shop, business centre, shopping arcade, gym, beauty salon, karaoke

Hotel Sofitel Hyland Shanghai

海侖賓館

505 Nanjing Road East, Shanghai 200001
Tel: 3205888 Telex: 30386 SHLSO CN
Fax: 3204088
GM: Gerhard H. Zimmer
389 rooms and suites
Located 17 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bars, business centre, fitness centre, beauty salon, sauna

Hua Ting Guest House

華亭賓館二號樓

2525 Zhongshan Road West, Shanghai 200030
Tel: 4813500 Telex: 30192 HTGHX CN
Fax: 4390322
Manager: Peter Pan
Opened 11 September 1987
189 rooms and suites
Located 10 km from airport, 12 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese restaurant with Western buffet, business centre

Hua Xia Hotel

上海華夏賓館

38 Caobao Road, Shanghai 200233
Tel: 4360100 Telex: 30345 HXH CN
Fax: 4333724
GM: Li Xian
Opened 8 October 1988
390 rooms and suites
Located 9 km from airport, 12 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese restaurants, bar, business centre, shopping arcade, ballroom, beauty salon, massage

Jianguo Hotel Shanghai

上海建國賓館

439 Caoxi Road North, Shanghai 200030
Tel: 4399299 Telex: 33951 JGH CN
Fax: 4399433
GM: Chen Hong Jun
464 rooms and suites
Located 11 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, reference rooms, business centre, shopping arcade, disco, karaoke, entertainment centre

Jiangsu Hotel

江蘇飯店

888 Wuning Road, Shanghai 200063
Tel: 2161888 Telex: 33955 SHJSH CN
Fax: 2162223
GM: Li Rui Sheng
233 rooms and suites
Located 14 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, business centre, shopping arcade, gym, sauna, karaoke, beauty salon, clinic

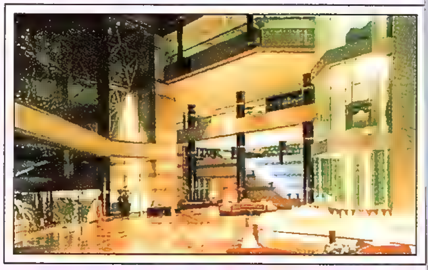
Jin Jiang Hotel

錦江飯店

59 Mao Ming Road South, Shanghai 200020
Tel: 2582582 Telex: 33380 GRJJH CN
Fax: 4725588
GM: Jia Zhi Yong
Opened June 1951
515 rooms and suites
Located in the business and shopping district, 14 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese restaurants, bar, business centre, shopping arcade, beauty salon, gym, tennis court, ballroom, sauna

Jin Jiang Tower

新錦江大酒店



161 Changle Road, Shanghai 200020
Tel: 4151188 Telex: 33652 FOJJT CN
Fax: 4150045
GM: Dong Jian Zhen
Opened 8 October 1990
640 rooms and suites
Located near the Shanghai Exhibition Centre, 13 km/20 min from airport, 5 km/10 min from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet halls, multi-function halls, bars, business centre, business club, recreation centre, shopping arcade, dance hall, karaoke

Jin Sha Hotel

金沙江大酒店

801 Jinshajiang Road, Shanghai 200062
Tel: 2578888 Telex: 33454 BJHJD CN
Fax: 2574149
GM: Qian Lifang
Opened 21 May 1987
298 rooms and suites
Located in the northwestern part of Shanghai 15 km from airport, 4 km from railway station

Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bar, coffee shop, business centre, shopping arcade, recreation centre, beauty salon

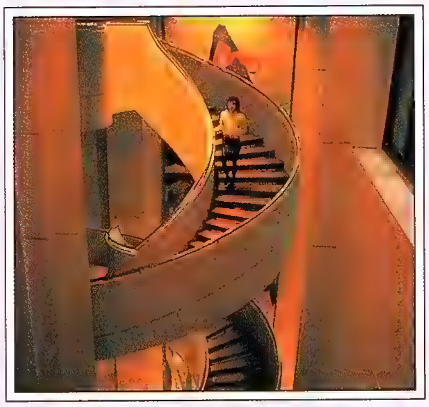
Longmen Hotel
龍門賓館

777 Hengfeng Road, Shanghai
Tel: 3170000 Telex: 33693 SLMHIB CN
Fax: 3172004
GM: Wu Yong Liang
Opened 23 December 1990
365 rooms and suites
Located in downtown Shanghai, 16 km from airport
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bar, business centre, multi-function hall, shopping arcade, ballroom, gym, billiard room, karaoke, sauna and massage

Peace Hotel
和平飯店

20 Nanjing Road East, Shanghai 20002
Tel: 3211244 Telex: 33914 BTHPH CN
Fax: 3290300
GM: Wang Ji Ming
Opened 1929
420 rooms and suites
Located on the Bund, 18 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bars, business centre, shopping arcade, beauty salon, gym, sauna, billiard room

Portman Shangri-La
波特曼香格里拉酒店



1376 Nanjing Road West, Shanghai 20040
Tel: 2798888 Telex: 33272 PSH CN
Fax: 2798999
GM: Gilbert Jung
Opened 15 October 1990
647 rooms and suites
Located 14 km from airport, 3 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese, Japanese and Western restaurants, bars, business centre, health club

Qianhe Hotel
千鶴賓館

650 Yishan Road, Shanghai 200233
Tel: 4700000 Telex: 33181, 33945
Fax: 4700348
GM: Huang Min
470 rooms and suites
Located 9 km from airport, 10 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bars, business centre, shopping arcade, beauty salon, dance hall, sauna and massage, gym, billiard room, disco, karaoke

Rainbow Hotel
虹橋賓館

2000 Yan'an Road West, Shanghai 200051
Tel: 2753388 Telex: 30330 SRHF CN
Fax: 2757244
GM: Guo Rong Sheng
628 rooms and suites
Located 6.8 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, business centre, ballroom, disco, gym, sauna, swimming pool

Shanghai Hilton International
上海希爾頓國際酒店

250 Huashan Road, Shanghai 200040
Tel: 2480000 Telex: 33612 HILTL CN
Fax: 2483848
GM: Hans E. Koch
Opened 11 December 1987
775 rooms
Located in downtown, 12km from airport, 4km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese, Japanese and Western restaurants, bars, business centre

Shanghai International Airport Hotel
上海國際機場賓館

2550 Hongqiao Road, Shanghai 200335
Tel: 2558866 Telex: 30033 SIAH CN
Fax: 2558393
GM: Kengo Aso
Opened 19 June 1988
308 rooms
Located near the airport, 15 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bar, business centre, multi-function hall, meeting room, beauty salon, massage

Shanghai International Equatorial Hotel
上海國際貴都大飯店

65 Yan'an Road West, Shanghai 200040
Tel: 2481688 Telex: 33188 EQUAT CN
Fax: 2481773
GM: Claude Ricca
526 rooms and suites
Located 12 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese, Janpanese and Western restaurants, banquet hall, cafe, business centre, disco, karaoke, beauty salon, clinic, gym, swimming pool, spa, sauna, massage, tennis courts, squash, bowling alley, billiard room

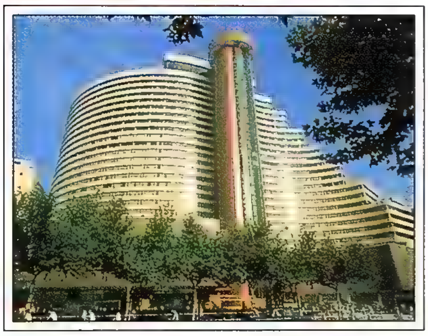
Shanghai JC Mandarin
上海錦滄文華大酒店

1225 Nanjing Road West, Shanghai 200040
Tel: 2791888 Telex: 33939 SJCMH CN
Fax: 2791822
GM: Michael Ow
Opened 20 July 1990
600 rooms
Located in the heart of the city, 16 km/30 min from airport, 5 km/10 min from railway station and the Bund
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bars, business centre, ballroom, fitness centre, karaoke, beauty salon

Shanghai Lan Sheng Hotel (Former Regal Shanghai Foreign Trade Hotel)
上海蘭生大酒店
（原上海富豪外貿大酒店）

1000 Quyang Road, Shanghai 200437
Tel: 5428000 Telex: 33952 REGBC CN
Fax: 5448400
GM: Yang Tai Rong
Opened 31 October 1991
417 rooms and suites
Located 25 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, food street, business centre, conference room, ballroom, gym, indoor golf, bowling, sauna, jacuzzi

Sheraton Hua Ting Hotel Shanghai
喜來登華亭賓館



1200 Caoxi Road North, Shanghai 200030
Tel: 4391000 4396000 Telex: 33589 SHHTH CN
Fax: 2550830 2550719
GM: Giorgio Burigana
Opened 1986
1008 rooms and suites
Located 10 km from airport and railway station
Facilities: Italian and Chinese restaurants, business centre, meeting rooms, bars, disco, recreation centre, beauty salon, shopping arcade

Silk Road Hotel
絲綢之路大飯店

777 Quyang Road, Shanghai 200437
Tel: 5449988
Fax: 5448528
GM: Song Bao Geng
246 rooms
Located 25 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese, Western and Islamic restaurants, business centre, shopping arcade, gym, billiard room, sauna, disco, karaoke

Tai Ping Yang Westin Hotel
上海太平洋大飯店

5 Zunyi Road South, Shanghai 200335
Tel: 2758888 Telex: 33345 PASHC CN
Fax: 2755420
MD: Andre G. Rolli
Opened 3 September 1990
578 rooms and suites
Located in the Hongqiao Development Zone, less than 7 km from downtown, 6.8 km from airport, 8 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese, Japanese and Western restaurants, business centre, shopping arcade, ballroom, function rooms, health club

Yangtze New World Hotel
上海揚子江大酒店

2099 Yan'an Road West, Shanghai 200335
Tel: 2750000 Telex: 33675 YNWHR CN
Fax: 2750750
GM: Poul E. Bitsch
Opened 18 March 1991
570 rooms and suites
Located 6.8 km from airport, 8 km from railway station, 12 km from the Bund
Facilities: Chinese, Western and Southeast Asian restaurants, bars, business centre, shopping arcade, gym, disco, karaoke, sauna

BUSINESS TIPS

Beijing Toy Expo

The Third International Toys & Games Expo is scheduled to be held in April in Beijing. Organized by the China Toy Association and the China Science and Technology Exchange Center and sponsored by the China National Council of Light Industry, the expo is seen as an ideal way of expanding market share and promoting products in China. The expo, due to run between the 14-17 of April, is to be held in the National Agriculture Exhibition Hall in Beijing.

Shanxi Province Promotes Projects

Shanxi Province, China's largest coal producer, has announced that it intends to promote 310 projects for overseas investment and technological co-operation. The projects, involving a total investment of US$5.18 billion will include such sectors as resource development, energy, transport, enterprise renovation, agriculture, machinery and tourism. More than 20 of the projects will involve investment in excess of US$11.8 million.

The energy projects promise to be especially remunerative for investors. The province welcomes any form of foreign co-operation, but is more likely to be interested in infrastructure, basic industries and the renovation of existing enterprises.

Household Fair in Beijing

Beijing is to host a giant household fair on June 26-30. Organized by the China National Arts & Crafts Import & Export Corporation, the fair aims to lure thousands of foreign businesspeople to the capital. Held at the World Trade Centre, the Beijing International Novelties Fair '95 will be a showcase of "life essentials" produced both at home and abroad. The event will feature 18 major household products, including kitchenware, clothing, glassware, furniture, sports gear and carpets.

Huangshi Harbour Opened

Huangshi Harbour, on the middle reaches of the Yangtse River, has been opened to foreign vessels. With two 5,000-dwt-class berths, it has an annual handling capacity of 700,000 tons. Situated in the east of Hubei Province, Huangshi is the 14th harbour to accommodate foreign vessels on the Yangtse River.

International Toy World in Shenzhen

Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, in Guangdong Province, is to build an "International Toy World". Located in Longgang District, 20 kilometres from the city centre, the centre will be the largest marketer, retailer and wholesaler of toys in the world.

The centre is to be built by the Guangdong Provincial Toy Society and the China Taibao Group, with a combined investment of US$70.3 million. Covering a floor space of 120,000 square metres, the centre is expected to open by the end of this year.

Bohai Rim Investment Projects

China's northern territories, including the Bohai Sea, currently have around 3,600 projects awaiting foreign investment and co-operation. A forum on investment in the region has featured investment opportunities in Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Shandong, Inner Mongolia, Beijing and Tianjin.

The region would play a key part of China's ambitious plans for economic expansion in the 1990's and into the next century. Foreign companies have already signed 40 letters of intent for co-operation with Chinese partners, requiring investment of over US$2 billion. The bulk of the investments fall into the industrial category, including transport and energy.

All of the 3,600 projects have the full approval of the Chinese Central Government. The government has decided to offer some preferential policies in terms of financing and supply of raw materials in the north, to ensure the success of industrial projects.

The region around The Bohai Sea has a total area of 1.12 million square kilometres and is also a large producer of China's grain and crude oil.

Welding Fair

The second International Exhibition on Welding, Foundry, Forging and Heat Treatment is scheduled for June 28-July 2 in Shanghai. The show will promote advanced welding technology and equipment for domestic demand.

Enterprises and institutes from industrialized nations are expected to participate. It is being organized by the Shanghai International Exhibition Corporation and the Adsale Exhibition Services Ltd. of Hong Kong.

Electronic City

A specialized market for products has been set up by the Zhongshan Group with a total investment of US$4.7 million in Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province.

The market, currently China's largest domestic electronics market, covers an area of 13,000 square metres. It will engage in scientific research, industrial production and trade. The electronic products handled will include those for medical, automobile and domestic uses.

Building Islands

Zhejiang Province, on China's east coast, is planning to develop its 34 islands and islets. The islands include Zhoushan, China's third largest after Taiwan and Hainan.

The islands will be developed under the principle of "those who develop have the right to use, manage and benefit", in the form of joint ventures, leases and wholly-owned enterprises.

Zhejiang Province has many islands which are suitable for deepwater ports and berths.

Investment Lured to Tibet

Construction is continuing apace on the US$70.6-million project to build luxurious villas, hotels, restaurants and recreational facilities near Lhasa, the capital of Tibet.

The Immortal Foot Island, so called because the Tibetans believe it to be the footprint of an ancient god, has had a 4,400-metre-long dam built around it to survive severe floods. The project, funded by firms in Lhasa and Macau, is the largest attempt to lure foreign capital to Tibet.

NEWS

TOURIST INFORMATION

FEC Phased Out

The Foreign Exchange Certificate (FEC) has stopped circulating by the start of January 1995, and will be inconvertible after June 1995, according to the People's Bank of China.

After 1 January, no Chinese organizations, foreign-funded enterprises, foreigners, overseas Chinese or Chinese residents will be able to use them for any purpose whatsoever.

FEC holders must convert them into US dollars at the official rate quoted on 31 December 1993, at designated banks, including the Industrial and Commercial Bank, the Construction Bank and the Agricultural Bank.

Shenzhen Simplifies Entry

The government of Shenzhen, a special economic zone outside Guangzhou, has simplified regulations to give foreigners easier access to the city.

Starting in December 1994, tourists on package tours from Hong Kong need only have their passports stamped in the ports of Luohu, Huanggang or Shekou to allow them to stay for up to 72 hours. The change in regulations is a step to further open the zone to the outside world. Shenzhen is the first special economic zone to simplify its entry rules for foreigners.

The China National Tourist Administration has granted licenses to six Hong Kong-based travel services and 22 in Shenzhen to operate under the new rules. Shenzhen is host to more than 200,000 tourists every year from abroad.

Curio Mall in Harbin

Harbin Culture City, the largest privately-run rare curio market in Northeast China, has officially opened to the public. The market, in downtown Harbin, consists of 40 small exhibition halls with a total floor space of approximately 1,000 square metres. It is designed to hold a variety of rare folk collections all year round.

The space will offer an opportunity for China's growing number of folk collectors from all over the country to show their collections and to help people appreciate their cultural value.

The project is the work of the China Folk Collection Committee, an offshoot of the Society of China's Cultural Relics. Harbin attracts many visitors to its annual Snow and Ice festival, and it is hoped that visitors will attend the culture city to catch a glimpse of the richness of China's culture.

Arts in Hotels

Five performing arts organizations have signed contracts with six Beijing hotels to stage live arts performances.

The five organizations are the Central Opera Theatre, the Chinese Opera and Dance Ensemble, the Central Nationalities Orchestra, the Central Song and Dance Ensemble and the Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble. They will be performing at hotels including the SARA Hotel, the Palace Hotel and the Kunlun Hotel.

This is the first time performing ensembles have signed contracts with hotels. The ensembles will perform in the bars and halls of the hotels.

Karst Caves

A scenic karst area has been opened to the public in Lianyuan, which is located 170 kilometres southwest of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province in central China. The 108 square-kilometre area has over 300 spots of interest along the Mejiang River, including mountains, caves, valleys, lakes and waterfalls.

Geologists say the area has some of the finest karst landscape in China, and is well-known for the clarity of the water. With an average temperature of between 11 and 14 degrees Centigrade, it seems destined to become a popular spot.

AIRLINE UPDATES

Bigger Airport in Yiwu

East China's "Town of Small Commodities", Yiwu City, has expanded its airport. It can now handle planes with a 2,000-kilometre range, from destinations as far away as Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Xiamen, Shantou, Harbin, Chengdu, Zhengzhou, Xi'an as well as Hong Kong and Macau.

Yiwu has one of the 10 largest small commodities markets in Asia, trading in small goods like towels and electronic clocks.

New Airport in Shanghai

A new airport is to be built in the Pudong New Area of Shanghai, and the airport at Hongqiao has been expanded. The new airport will cover over 15 square kilometres and will have four runways. When complete, it will be capable of shipping 80-100 million passengers and two million tons of cargo every year.

New Airport in Tibet

Aeroplanes have started using the highest airport in the world — a the new Bangda Airport in Tibet. The airport, fully equipped with the most modern facilities, has a 5,500-metre-long runway.

The first flight, from Chengdu in Sichuan Province to Bangda, took just over an hour. Previously, the journey took four or five days by road to Qamdo in eastern Tibet. The Civil Aviation Authority of China (CAAC) said it hopes to run scheduled flights this year, which would reduce the Chengdu-Qamdo flight to an hour. Bangda Airport is 4,739 metres above sea level.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

New Relics in Beijing

The construction of a new railway station in the west of Beijing has uncovered a large amount of important relics, including the remains of the western section of the city wall of the capital of the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234), as well as ancient tombs, wells and stone monuments.

The discoveries on the 1.1 million square-metre site have provided valuable information for researchers into the history of Beijing during the Liao (916-1125) and Jin dynasties. The exploration has so far uncovered 45 ancient tombs.

So far, 12 tombs from the Spring and Autumn period (770-470 BC), nine from the Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220) and 12 of the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties have yielded a large amount of gold, copper and agate, as well as swords, knives and equestrian equipment.

Joint Team to Excavate City

A sino-Japanese team of archaeologists has arrived in Niya, in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, to excavate the ancient desert city. The archaeologists, 16 Chinese and five Japanese have already begun work on this 1,500 year old city.

The expedition will be examining the geographical environment of the Niya Valley, as well as the social and economic life of the ancient state, the culture, farming methods and language.

With the help of the local cultural department, a Japanese archaeologist has made five preparatory explorations of the site over the last few years. More than 70 ruins have been discovered, including houses, tombs, courtyards, stables, bridges and pagodas.

The Niya ruins, a site of the Jingjue Kingdom, were first discovered in the heart of the Taklimakan Desert in 1903.

WILDLIFE NOTES

Shaanxi Sanctuary

Shaanxi Province, in the northwest of China, has opened a wild animal breeding centre in Foping County. The Qinling Wild Animal Domesticating and Breeding Farm has 421 vertebrates, 27 reptiles, 15 amphibians and 6 types of fish.

The farm has many modern facilities for the breeding and rearing of wild animals.

Ibis Home

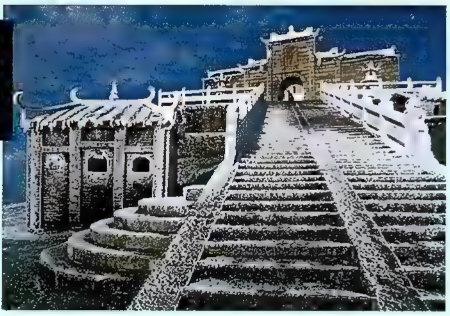
The rare Crested Ibis, a species on the verge of extinction, have been spotted in Shaanxi Province, in an area recently designated for their protection. Some 24 ibises are now inhabiting a three kilometre area near Yangxian County. This is the first time such numbers have been seen since the Yangxian ibis protection unit was set up.

More Rare Birds

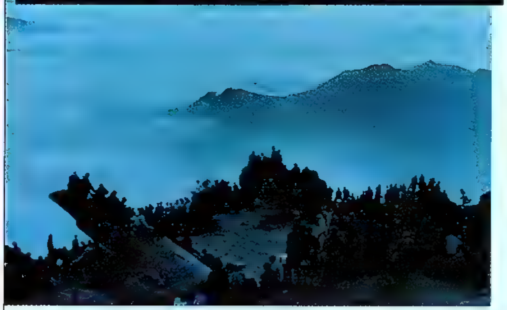
North China's biggest rare bird breeding centre has been built in Bazhou City in Hebei Province. Some 40 African ostriches and emu's are house in the centre. With an area of 60 hectares the centre will accommodate more than 20 rare bird species when completed.

NEXT ISSUE

Mount Hengshan (衡山): Like a Bird About to Take Wing



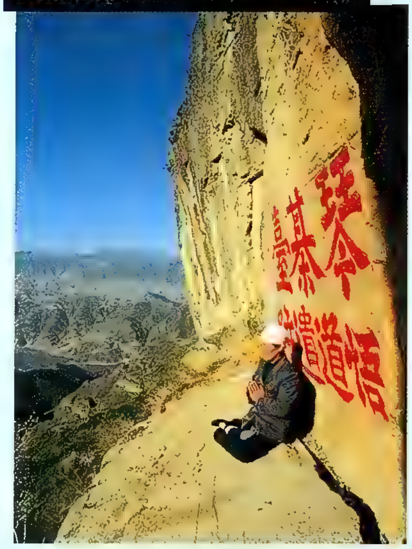
Mount Tai: Crown of the Five Great Mountains



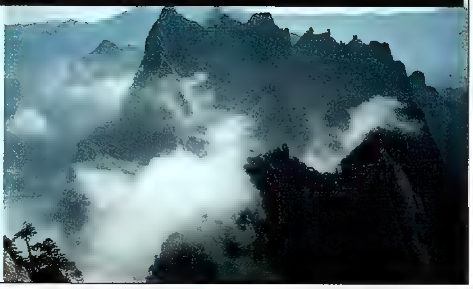
Mount Songshan: A Colossal Dragon in Sleep

China boasts a great number of mountains, the most famous being the so-called "Five Great Mountains". They are Mount Tai in the east, Mount Hengshan (衡山) in the south, Mount Songshan in the centre, Mount Hengshan (恒山) in the north and Mount Huashan in the west, each with its own distinctive characteristics. A journey to these mountains gives one not only an opportunity to enjoy the picturesque mountainscapes but also to understand more about Chinese history.

Mount Huashan: Like an Upright Brush Pen



Mount Hengshan (恒山): Ranging Like a File



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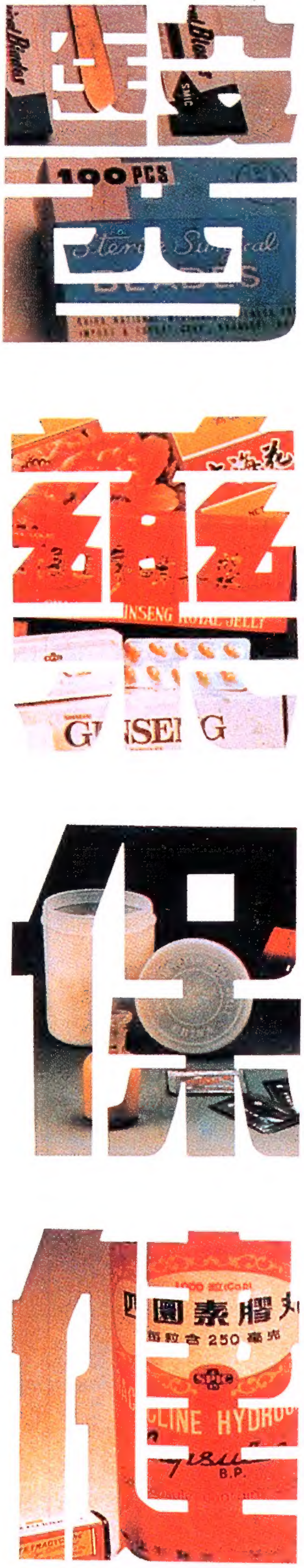

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Dunhuang Grottoes built in AD 386-1367 during the Northern Wei and Yuan Dynasties are one of the greatest treasures of Buddhist art in the world.

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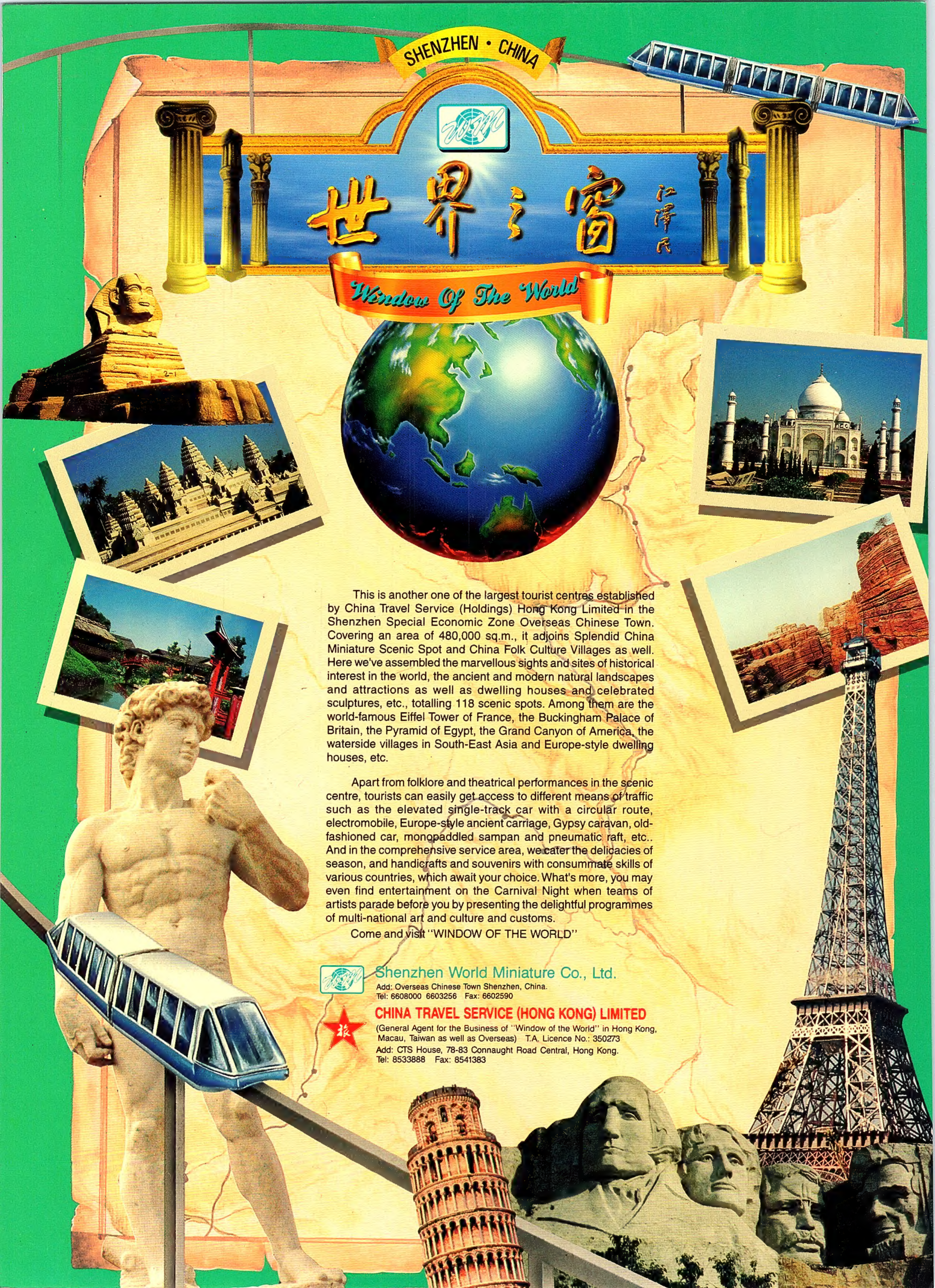

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